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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

'Roundup' Views UN Discussions on Gulf Crisis

HK1610114490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
15 Oct 90 p 6

["Roundup" by staff reporter Cang Lide (0221 4539 1795): "Promoting the Peaceful Settlement of the Gulf Crisis"]

[Text] United Nations, 11 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—The 45th United Nations General Assembly which opened in mid-September was, in the words of Chinese delegation head and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, "convened under the ominous clouds of the Gulf crisis." The UN General Assembly's general debate started on 24 September and ended on 10 October. The Gulf issue dominated the speeches of the various delegates, with many of them pointing out that the Gulf crisis was the greatest challenge confronting the United Nations and the world community at the moment and that it constituted a grave threat to world peace and security.

The delegates maintained that the principal cause of the Gulf crisis was the armed invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq which violated the UN Charter as well as international law. The key to the resolution of the Gulf crisis is Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of Kuwait's territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, and its legitimate government.

All the delegates expressed grave concern over the tense situation in the Gulf. Some of them pointed out that with the current massive military deployment in the Gulf and all parties poised with daggers drawn, war could erupt any minute. Once the situation escalates into a military confrontation, not only will the Gulf states and the warring parties suffer huge losses in terms of human lives and properties, but the world economy will also endure profound adverse effects—the catastrophic consequences of which would be unpredictable. Therefore, a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis through political means has become the strong desire and unanimous demand of the international community. Several delegates urged the contending parties to exercise restraint and avoid the use of force. They also supported a proposal for the Arab states to play a leading role in the peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis.

The strengthening of the role of the United Nations in international affairs is a major endeavor of the world community in seeking to promote a peaceful solution to the Gulf dispute. During the convening of the UN General Assembly, members of the Security Council held several consultative meetings and finally voted and adopted Resolution 670 at a special foreign ministerial meeting. The resolution approves an air embargo against Iraq as well as bans Iraqi ships from entering foreign ports. This was the ninth resolution adopted by the Security Council seeking to resolve the Gulf crisis.

Some delegates maintain that the United Nations has demonstrated firmness and consistency in handling this crisis, and has upheld the dignity of the UN Charter. They stress that it is necessary to continue fostering the UN's role in resolving the Gulf crisis.

Several delegates appealed to the international community to pay similar important attention to other regional conflicts, particularly the Middle East issue and the Cambodian issue. Speaking on the Middle East issue, some speakers explicitly pointed out that only a just and rational solution of the Middle East problem centered on Palestine can provide a guarantee to peace and stability in the entire Middle East region.

Some delegates from developing countries believe that the oil price increase triggered by the Gulf crisis has aggravated the economic difficulties in many developing countries. They expressed hope for stronger international cooperation to narrow the gap between the North and the South; change the unjust and unequal international economic order; resolve the problems confronting developing Third World countries such as debts, foreign trade markets, and transfer of technology; and assist the people of the least-developed countries to conquer poverty and hunger. During the UN General Assembly, foreign ministers of nonaligned states met and issued a news communique which stressed that "unless the serious economic problem is addressed and an equal opportunity for economic development is created for all countries, there can be no stable, lasting peace and security in the world."

As a permanent member of the Security Council, China played an active role in promoting a peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis at the UN General Assembly session and won the praise and support of many countries. At the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen outlined China's principle and position on the resolution of the Gulf issue through political means. He also met with leaders and foreign ministers of 63 countries, including delegates from regional organizations such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, ASEAN, Rio Group, and the European Community. Quite a few delegates indicated that their positions on the Gulf issue were identical or similar to that of China and hoped that China would play a greater role in promoting the peaceful resolution of the Gulf dispute.

Song Jian Addresses Asian Population Forum

OW1510172390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1227 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Bangkok, October 15 (XINHUA)—Bringing the rapid population growth under control, protecting the environment and establishing a new international economic order are the key factors for the sustainable economic development of the Asia and the Pacific region, said a senior Chinese official here today.

Addressing today's meeting of the ministerial-level conference on environment and development in Asia and

the Pacific organized by ESCAP (U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), Chinese State Councillor Song Jian said, "facing the worrying situation in respect of population, natural resources, environment and development, developing countries should attach importance to and take an active part in addressing the global environmental issues."

Song, also chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, said every country should draw up its own strategy and guidelines suited to its specific conditions to ensure sustainable development and environmental protection cannot be achieved at the expense of development, or vice versa.

"It is necessary to take into full consideration specific conditions and needs of the developing countries and to envisage creative initiatives to ensure the active participation of developing countries in the environment-related cooperative activities," he said.

He added, "joint efforts must be made on the basis of respect for each other's internal affairs, and no strings whatsoever should be attached to development assistance, nor barriers to trade set up under the pretext of protecting the environment."

He said developed countries, including those in Asia and the Pacific, should assume major responsibility for and obligations to the problem of the environment. There is no denying that the current global environmental problems have resulted, by and large, from the pursuit of industrialization by developed countries in the last two centuries. They have been the chief consumers of the global resources as well as the major dischargers of industrial pollutants.

For this reason, industrialized countries are under a bounded duty to play a greater part in curbing global environmental deterioration, he said, adding that "it is the industrialized countries that have the economic might and technical potentials needed to halt the worsening environment."

He said a new international economic order needs to be established.

"We hold that only after the various components of the international economy achieve a harmonious and balanced development on a fair basis, can the world's environment and development issues be effectively resolved," he said.

To that end, he said, developed countries are expected to take the initiatives, including provision of new and additional funds, transfer of environmentally sound technologies under preferential and non-commercial terms to developing countries, and alleviation of debt burdens of developing countries, for the preservation of the environment, which is crucial to human survival.

He said the environmental deterioration, global warming, ozone layer depletion, deforestation, and the

whole facets of under-development are essentially inter-related to the population problem. The Asian population had exceeded 3 billion by 1988 and if current growth rates continued, the population would be doubled around 2020, he said.

He said the excessive population growth imposes more and more stress on the carrying capacity of the environment and it is imperative to enforce birth control policies, to enhance manpower training and to improve the population quality.

Song also talked about the achievements made by China in the fields of family planning, reconstruction of rural economy, eradication of poverty and environmental protection by means of large-scale dissemination of scientific knowledge and appropriate technologies.

The Chinese Government gives a great deal of attention to the protection of environment through legislation, he said, adding that "keeping social development in balance with ecological environment is regarded as one of China's fundamental national policies."

China is committed to doing a good job in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development and work hard for the well-being of the present generation as well as for the future generations, he said in conclusion.

Article Views DPRK Ties With USSR, Japan

HK1610010390 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
12 Oct 90 p 2

["Random Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Cooling of DPRK-USSR Ties and Warming Up of DRPK-Japan Relations"]

[Text] "Compensation Covering the Post-War Period of 45 Years"

While in Pyongyang to attend the 45th anniversary celebrations of the Korean Workers' Party, Japan's LDP [Liberal Democrat Party] Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa and Japan Socialist Party [JSP] Chairperson Takako Doi were both warmly received by President Kim Il-sung. Speaking at a banquet on the 10th, Kim Il-sung said: "The door between Korea and Japan has been opened to usher in the normalization of relations."

Pyongyang's warm welcome and high level reception of the leaders of Japan's ruling LDP and its largest opposition party, the JSP, was unprecedented. It demonstrated the changes going on in the Korean peninsula situation. Not long ago, a joint LDP-JSP delegation headed by Shin Kanemaru (former prime minister) visited Pyongyang and concluded a tripartite joint statement with the Korean Workers' Party. The statement stressed that both Japan and the DPRK will accelerate normalization of relations and that Japan will pay "compensation covering the post-war period of 45 years" to North Korea. This "post-war compensation" refers to compensation to the DPRK for "losses suffered in the 45 years after the

war." Concrete details still have to be worked out between the DPRK and Japanese Governments.

Pyongyang Insists on the Federation of Korea

According to Shin Kanemaru's explanation to No Tae-u, whom he saw on a special trip to Seoul, the "compensation for 45 years" does not pertain to reparation to the DPRK for the 45-year period after the war, but refers to economic assistance which will be realized only upon establishment of diplomatic relations. Such assistance is intended to prod North Korea into ending its self-confinement and then opening up to the outside world. Before setting up diplomatic relations, Japan and South Korea also held similar talks which lasted 12 years.

The realization of the "compensation for 45 years," which is of great concern to Kim Il-sung, will take some time and could be a very long process. The reason is that North Korea's proposed formula for a unified Korea to join the UN is still vastly different than South Korea's. In talks with Takako Doi on the ninth, Kim Il-sung continued to emphasize the "one-Korea" proposal and uphold his concept of establishing a "Democratic Federal Republic of Korea." He hoped that the Korean people would be reunited before the 50th anniversary of their division, that is, reunification by the year 1995.

Absence of USSR, Eastern European Delegates

Kim Il-sung also expressed his opposition to South Korea's proposal to join the UN on its own and demanded an end to joint South Korea-U.S. military exercises. On the 16th of this month, South Korea's prime minister is to visit Pyongyang and the heads of state of the two Koreas will hold talks on these issues. However, an agreement is obviously not likely to materialize.

Kim Il-sung hopes to establish diplomatic relations with Japan as soon as possible and would like to visit Japan afterward. The reason behind the DPRK's keen interest for diplomatic ties with Japan is the cooling off of its relations with the Soviet Union and the East European states. While 6,000 people from political parties at home and abroad attended the meeting to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the Korean Workers' Party in Pyongyang on the ninth, Soviet Union and East European delegates were notably absent. At the banquet hosted by Kim Il-sung on the evening of the 10th, the two Japanese delegation heads were seated at the main table, that is, to the right of Kim Il-sung, with Ichiro Ozawa right beside President Ratsiraka of Madagascar. To his [Kim's] left was CPC delegation chief Song Ping and, immediately after, Takako Doi.

Exchange of Accusations Between USSR, DPRK Newspapers

In his banquet speech that night, Kim Il-sung strongly criticized the Soviet Union and East European leaders for "weakening the party and causing division and confusion in the people's thinking." He added that "only

Korea's principal ideas have enabled all Korean Workers' Party members to foster a solid revolutionary world outlook, and because of this, the Korean revolution's victory is inevitable."

When the Soviet Union and South Korea established diplomatic relations on 30 September, Pyongyang's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued a commentary denouncing it as "a deal made of dollars." Meanwhile, a recent issue of Moscow's NOVEYE VREMYA criticized the DPRK for building socialism in name but creating dynasties in fact. It said that the North Korean people's standard of living was extremely low and that large numbers of political prisoners were languishing in jail. It also said that while the Soviet Union remains friendly with the Korean people, it has to treat the Kim father and son differently. The cooling off of USSR-DPRK relations is evident and its impact on the peninsula's future development should be noted.

Cooperation in Fighting Drug Trafficking Urged

OW1510172890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1314 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA)—China, a country which suffered considerably from opium for nearly a century before the 1940s, is now ready to increase its co-operation with other countries and regions to combat drug trafficking.

In today's opening address to the 15th meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) in Asia and the Pacific, Wang Fang, Chinese state councilor, said: "Because China has deeply suffered from opium for more than 100 years since the 1840s, the Chinese Government has persisted in combating drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, and has constantly emphasized the import of international co-operation in the fight against illegal drugs."

The meeting, which was organized by the HONLEA Division of Narcotic Drugs, has attracted over 100 representatives and observers from more than 30 countries and United Nations organizations.

During the five-day meeting the participants will discuss current problems facing narcotic law enforcement agencies, training efforts in the Asian and Pacific regions, and the enhancement of international and interregional co-operation.

Francisco Ramos-Galino, director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, said that, since the 14th regional meeting of HONLEA held in Bangkok two years ago, there has been a considerable increase in seizures of opium and heroin, as well as of other narcotic and psychotropic substances in the Asian and Pacific region.

"Though this is certainly the result of more effective action by the various national services responsible for combating the illicit drug traffic, and the effectiveness stems from better co-ordination of efforts at the

national, bilateral, regional and interregional levels, it is equally certain that these increases also reflect a worldwide expansion in the volume of the illicit traffic," the director said.

Moreover, he said that the availability of illicit drugs on the city streets in most countries of the world does not appear to have decreased over the past two years.

The director added, "it is therefore vital that we should attack the supply of drugs effectively on all fronts."

Yao Guang at Interparliamentary Union Meeting

*OW1710091090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0757 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[By Yan Weimin (7346 3634 3046)]

[Text] Punta del Este (Uruguay), 15 Oct (XINHUA)—On 15 October the 84th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] opened in Punta del Este, a coastal city of Uruguay.

The 440 parliamentarians from 89 countries attending the conference will discuss the Gulf crisis, trade relations between rich and poor countries, and foreign debt.

A delegation of the National People's Congress [NPC] of China, headed by Yao Guang, member of the NPC Standing Committee, were invited to attend the conference.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Dawuda Suowu, chairman of the IPU and a Senegalese, pointed out: Some drastic changes have taken place in the international situation since the last IPU conference in Cyprus last April. The Gulf crisis, in particular, poses a serious threat to world peace and stability. He emphasized that the Gulf crisis will be at the top of the conference's agenda and that the IPU will express its principled stand by an appropriate method.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar sent a congratulatory letter to the conference, calling on its participants to do everything possible to eliminate the source that may cause war to break out in the Gulf region.

Asian-Pacific Kidney Disease Conference Held

*OW1510205490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1550 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA)—The fourth Asian-Pacific Regional Conference on Kidney Diseases opened today in the Great Hall of the People here.

More than 800 kidney experts from 27 countries and regions in Asia and the Pacific region attended the opening ceremony.

Chen Minzhang, honorary president of the conference and China's minister of public health, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

During the five-day conference, Chinese medical experts will read 146 papers on the prevention and treatment of kidney diseases.

International Textile Machinery Exhibition Opens

*OW1510211890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1558 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA)—The second China International Textile Machinery Exhibition (CITME) opened here today.

Nearly 400 companies and plants from 18 countries and regions including the United States, Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan are attending the exhibition. More than 40 lectures on special topics will be held during the week-long exhibition.

The CITME, the first of which was held here in 1988, is sponsored by China's Ministry of Textile Industry and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

It is learnt that the output value of China's textile industry is now one-tenth of the country's total industrial output value.

International Mental Health Seminar Opens

*OW1510224090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1636 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Chengdu, October 15 (XINHUA)—The International Seminar on Legislation of Mental Health opened today in this capital city of Sichuan Province, in southwest China.

The seminar was jointly sponsored by China's Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Legists and medical experts from the WHO, France, Japan, the United States and China will compare notes on experiences in formulation of laws on mental health and principles that should be followed in drawing up such laws during the seminar.

So far many countries have promulgated laws on mental health since the first law in this regard was made in France in 1838. China began working on the draft law on mental health in 1985. Now the draft law is taking shape and will soon be published, said professor Liu Xie, head of the group for the draft law.

A nationwide survey in 1982 showed there are 10 million people who suffer from various kinds of mental diseases in China. The figure accounts for 10 per thousand of the country's total population, approaching the average world ratio, Liu said.

To cope with the patients, China has built 800 mental hospitals and research institutes, Liu added.

Shanghai Hosts International Atmospheric Meeting

OW1510212590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1621 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Shanghai, October 15 (XINHUA)—The third International Atmospheric Meeting focusing on urban air quality opened here today.

Present at the biennial meeting were officials of United Nations Environmental Program Secretariat and more than 50 scientists and scholars from 10 countries and regions, including the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, and about 100 Chinese experts.

The organizing committee of the meeting has received over 300 papers from the participants.

During the five-day meeting, scientists will exchange their research findings in air quality, acid rain and other nine subjects.

Export Commodities Fair Opens in Guangzhou

OW1510191890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1500 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Guangzhou, October 15 (XINHUA)—The 68th Chinese Export Commodities Fair opened here today, with 4,830 businessmen from 62 countries and regions attending the opening ceremony.

Businessmen from the Soviet Union, Mongolia and some Eastern European countries have been invited to attend, for the first time in the history of the fair.

Also for the first time, Taiwanese businessmen are attending the fair at the direct invitation of the organizers.

The present fair site is 2,300 sq m bigger than previous ones.

All China's 19 trading groups have provided an abundant supply of commodities and many famous-brand and high-quality new products.

Following the opening ceremony, director of the fair and Governor of Guangdong Province Ye Xuanping met with Henry Ying Tung Fok and other noted business and industrial figures from Hong Kong and Macao.

United States & Canada

PRC-U.S. Ties Discussed at Shanghai Forum

OW1510223990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1658 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Shanghai, October 15 (XINHUA)—Former U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said today it is very important for both the United States and China to maintain a close relationship and to deepen such a relationship.

The relationship between the United States and China becomes even more important when the world enters the Pacific era, said Weinberger, who is also publisher of the FORBES magazine. He said this in a speech entitled "China and the Pacific Basin in the New World Order" at the International Financial Services Conference which opened yesterday here.

Though the two countries share different views, culture and religious belief, they have common interests. U.S.-China relations are of great importance to both countries and he hoped that it will be maintained through the next generation and next century.

PRC-U.S. Joint Ventures Successful in Tianjin

OW1610204590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1551 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Tianjin, October 16 (XINHUA)—The Jinmei Beverage Company Ltd, a Sino-U.S. joint venture, now covers 70 percent of Tianjin's beverage market after only one year in operation.

The volume of sales in the first half of this year came to 52 million yuan (about 11.7 million U.S. dollars)-worth.

This is only one example of how well Sino-U.S. joint ventures are doing in this north China port city.

The Tianjin-Smithkline Pharmaceutical Company has been in operation for three years in Tianjin. The volume of sales of its three major products this year is expected to exceed 100 million yuan, and it is to expand its operations.

The Tianjin-Otis Elevator Co. was founded five years ago by the Otis Co. of the U.S. and the Tianjin Elevator Co. It has earned a total of 27 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange and accumulated 100 million yuan in reinvestment funds. The company's output of 2,000 elevators a year covers 18 percent of the domestic market.

Otis intends to add eight million U.S. dollars to its investment in the joint venture this year.

Mr. W. Mallett, general manager of the American side of the Tianjin-Otis Elevator Co., said that Otis intends to make the Tianjin company its production base in the Asia-Pacific area.

Another successful American enterprise in Tianjin is the Tianmei Food Co., Ltd., which produces a kind of solid beverage—"Tang". The yearly profit earned by this corporation has topped 10 million yuan. "Tang", called "the special beverage for American astronauts", has gained a sizeable slice of the domestic soft drinks market.

According to economists, the success of these American enterprises is due to the high quality of their products and their strong advertising offensive as well as their advanced management methods.

These enterprises have full autonomy in personnel management, such as rewards and punishments and hiring and firing practices. In addition, Tianjin's favorable investment environment has also contributed to their success, according to the economists.

Tianjin is 130 km from Beijing, the capital of China. It is one of the 14 open coastal cities as well as the third-largest industrial city in China.

Tianjin has a solid industrial base and rich technical resources. The city also has advanced infrastructural resources.

The Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu Highway, which was partly opened to traffic in September this year, connects Beijing and Tianjin. Moreover, Tianjin airport has been expanded. The extension of Tianjin's port is also under way.

The Tianjin Municipal Government has made great achievements in attracting foreign business. In 1987 the city set up its first service center for foreign investors in China.

By the end of this July there were 493 foreign-funded enterprises in Tianjin, including 55 U.S.-funded enterprises with a total investment of 130 million U.S. dollars.

On August 8 last year the U.S. MGM Co. signed its first contract for the use right of land with the Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Area.

In addition, the Motorola Company has proclaimed that it will invest 300 million U.S. dollars in the development area.

Meanwhile, the first venture in China run by the IBM Corporation—the Tianjin Advanced Information Products Co. Ltd.—opened in the Tianjin computer industrial area August 28.

Soviet Union

PLA Logistics Group Ends Soviet Union Tour

OW1610104890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0838 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 15 Oct (XINHUA)—A logistics study group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army wound up its study of the logistics work of the Soviet Army and left for home by plane on 15 October. The group was led by Major General Wen Guangchun [3306 0342 2504], chief of staff of the General Logistics Department. It visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Directorate of Rear Services of the Soviet Ministry of Defense.

The logistics study group was the first such group from the Chinese Armed Forces to visit the Soviet Union since the Armed Forces of the two countries restored exchanges. It was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the Soviet Armed Forces. Army General

Arkhipov, Soviet deputy defense minister and chief of the Directorate of Rear Services, cordially met with all members of the group.

The group arrived in Moscow on 4 October. It successively visited Soviet Armed Forces units in Moscow and Leningrad; familiarized itself with the Soviet Army's logistics work; toured relevant schools, scientific research units, and armed forces units; and had comprehensive contacts with the leaders and grass-roots personnel of Soviet Army's Logistics Department. The two sides exchanged views on the development and reform of the logistics work of the Soviet and Chinese Armies, and on how to increase exchanges in logistics work and promote the development of the logistics work of the two Armies.

Hainan Secretary Meets With Soviet Delegation

HK1610141790 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning [14 October], provincial party Secretary Deng Hongxun and provincial Vice-Governor Wang Yuefeng cordially met with a CPSU party workers' delegation on holiday headed by Yemelyanov. [passage omitted]

They welcomed the delegation's visit. During the meeting, Secretary Deng Hongxun briefed his Soviet friends on Hainan's people, geography, industry and agriculture. In particular, he told them the achievements made in pursuing the policy of reform and opening up, implementing various preferential policies adopted since the establishment of Hainan Province and special economic zone, which make use of preferential policies to improve basic facilities and construction in Hainan, and build a good foundation to develop further the special economic zone's economy.

Secretary Deng also briefed his Soviet friends on the recent situation of trade development between Hainan, the Soviet Union, and East European countries. He stated that Hainan wished to further develop trade relations with the Soviet Union and deepen friendship between the two sides.

Yemelyanov extended his congratulation to the success scored over the past two years since the establishment of Hainan Province. He said: Hainan's experience in implementing the policy of reform and opening up, and making use of preferential policies to develop the economy of the special economic zone to march toward the world market is of great significance to the Soviet Union. He also briefed Deng on the situation of reform in the Soviet Union. The two sides held cordial talks on the reform which is progressing in China and the Soviet Union.

Northeast Asia

Further Reportage on Song Ping's DPRK Visit

Visits With Kim Il-song

HK1710062790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Oct 90 p 6

[By Zhou Bizhong (0719 1801 1813): "Kim Il-song Calls on Song Ping in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—Tonight, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and DPRK president, went to Pyongyang's Chuamsan Guesthouse to call on Song Ping, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee.

President Kim Il-song warmly shook hands with Song Ping. Song Ping expressed gratitude to Kim Il-song for coming to see him despite the many claims on his time. He said that the activities of celebrating the 45th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea founding were very successful. Kim Il-song said: "We are comrades-in-arms and also relatives, I very much want to see you once more."

President Kim Il-song also talked with Song Ping about a series of international issues of common interest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kye Ung-tae, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi were also present on the occasion.

Honored at Banquet

HK1710063590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
13 Oct 90 p 6

[By Zhou Bizhong (0719 1801 1813): "Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee Gives a Farewell Banquet in Honor of Song Ping and His Entourage"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—Today, the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee held a farewell banquet in Pyongyang's Chuamsan Guesthouse in honor of Song Ping, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, and his entourage.

Kye Ung-tae, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, made a speech at the banquet and said that when we celebrated the 45th anniversary of the WPK's founding, Comrade Song Ping's visit enabled us to do so joyfully. During his visit, Comrade Song Ping visited many factories, rural villages, and the Sohae Dam. This greatly encouraged the Korean people, who are carrying out socialist construction and striving for their motherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

In his speech, Song Ping said that the celebrations marking the 45th anniversary of the WPK's founding were greatly successful and showed that the WPK enjoyed high prestige among the people.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the hosts and guests jointly praised Sino-Korean friendship and indicated that they would work to continuously develop such a friendship.

Party Leadership Stressed

HK1710064990 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Oct 90 p 6

[Report by reporter Zhou Bizhong (0719 1801 1813): "Kim Il-song Stresses Party's Leading Role"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—Tonight, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and DPRK president, held a grand banquet in Pyongyang's Kumsusan Conference Hall to solemnly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Korean party, government, and military leaders O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, and Pak Song-chol also attended the banquet.

Those invited to attend the occasion included Song Ping, member of the Political Bureau Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee; Madagascar President Ratsiraka; Takako Doi, chairperson of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party; and Ichiro Kozawa, secretary general of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party. A total of 276 delegations, representatives, and diplomatic representatives residing in Korea from 126 countries were invited to the banquet.

In his speech at the banquet, General Secretary Kim Il-song stressed strengthening the party's leadership and that enhancing the party's leading role is the guarantee for the victories in revolution and construction.

He said: The WPK is now facing the great tasks of thoroughly accomplishing the socialist cause and realizing the motherland's independent and peaceful reunification. In order to effectively fulfill these tasks, it is necessary to strengthen the WPK and continue to enhance the party's leading role. Without the party's leadership, there would be no superiority of socialism and it would not be possible to win the victory in the socialist cause.

Kim Il-song said: The WPK always regards the masses as the root of its life and the source of its inexhaustible strength. The WPK's history shows when the party identifies itself with the people, it will certainly have invincible power. Henceforth, the WPK should more faithfully serve the people, implement the revolutionary mass line, ensure that people actually hold the status as masters in revolution and construction, and fully arouse the people's sense of responsibility and bring their role as masters into full play.

Kim Il-song said: Although there may be twists and turns in the course of advances, the people's hope for living in a free and peaceful new world will certain be realized. The WPK will always, as before, firmly maintain its revolutionary spirit and indomitable morale in struggle to overcome all difficulties, withstand all tests, and make continuous innovations and advances.

Tonight, young students in Pyongyang also held a dancing and singing party at Kim Il-song Square to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Tian Jiyun Meets Japanese Business Delegation

*OW1610172190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1543 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met with Tomichi Akiyama, president of the Sumitomo Corporation of Japan, and his party here today.

Tian spoke highly of the contributions made by the Japanese corporation to expanding Sino-Japanese trade and developing Sino-Japanese friendship.

Akiyama said his corporation will continue to work hard to promote Sino-Japanese friendly relations and cooperation.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Tian attended a ceremony and reception presided over by Tomichi Akiyama for managing director of the corporation M. Masutani replacing Hikoji Ikeda as general manager for China business.

Japanese Observation Team Visits Heilongjiang

*SK1710020990 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 6 Sep 90 p 1*

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 September at the office of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, Vice-Governor Du Xianzhong met with the Hokkaido Prefectural economic observation team headed by (Iyama Hideju), deputy director of the Hokkaido Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Tourism Department. The group plans to visit the three provinces of Northeast China.

Du Xianzhong extended a warm welcome to the Japanese guests on behalf of the provincial government. Both sides held a friendly conversation.

Du Xianzhong said: Since the establishment of friendly ties between Heilongjiang Province and Hokkaido Prefecture, the two sides have conducted friendly cooperation and exchanges in many spheres, thus strengthening the understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two sides. However, the economic cooperation and trade contacts between the two sides have developed

very slowly. I hope that the current visit of this team will yield positive results and promote great progress in economic relations and trade contacts between the two sides.

(Iyama Hideju) said: In the past, most contacts between the two sides were of governmental nature. This time, our team consists of many figures from industrial circles. Our purpose is to observe your province's situation in soybean production, furniture building materials, and farm machinery enterprises so as to promote cooperation and exchanges between enterprises.

The Hokkaido economic observation team were invited to visit the three provinces in Northeast China by the provincial People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew Arrives in Beijing

*BK1610111890 Beijing International Service
in Malay 0930 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew arrived in Beijing this afternoon for a friendly official visit to China at the invitation of Li Peng, the prime minister of China.

This is Lee Kuan Yew's fifth visit to China but his first since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Singapore.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew was welcomed at the airport by the Chinese minister of aeronautics and astronautics, Lin Zongtang, and others.

Greeted by Li Peng

*OW1610110590 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his wife arrived in Beijing by airplane this afternoon to start an official, friendly visit to China.

Lee Kuan Yew has come to our country at the invitation of Premier Li Peng. This is the first meeting between leaders of the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Goh Chok Tong, first deputy prime minister of Singapore, and others accompanied Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on his current visit to China.

At 1730 [0930 GMT] this afternoon, Premier Li Peng presided over a ceremony at the square outside the east gate of the Great Hall of the People to warmly welcome Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his party. Later, the two premiers walked together into the Great Hall of the People and held a talk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In the evening, Premier Li Peng held a welcoming banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honor of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Welcoming Ceremony Detailed

OW1610133890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1139 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew received a rousing welcome in Beijing as he began an official and friendship visit to China this afternoon.

Chinese Premier Li Peng, the host, presided over a welcoming ceremony for Lee in front of the Great Hall of the People.

A military band played the national anthems of Singapore and China while 19 guns of salute were fired. Lee, accompanied by Li Peng, reviewed a guard of honor made up by the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Lee, who is going to retire as prime minister in November, is accompanied on the visit by his wife, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and other government officials. They also attended the ceremony.

Present on the Chinese side were Li Peng's wife, Vice-Chairman Wang Hanbin of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian and other officials.

Lee and his party, who left Singapore on Sunday, had a stop-over in Hong Kong. They were seen off by Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, when they left Hong Kong for Beijing at noon today.

Bilateral Ties Viewed

OW1610135590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1307 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng hosted a state banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honor of Singaporean Prime Minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew and their entourage.

Prior to the banquet, the two prime ministers had a courtesy meeting. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, Li Peng extended a warm welcome to Prime Minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, and other Singaporean guests.

In their conversation, Lee Kuan Yew said he was very glad that China had made the 11th Asian Games a success. Li Peng replied that this success didn't belong to China only, it was the result of the common efforts of the Asian people.

The Chinese premier recalled his last August visit to Singapore and said the visit had left a "deep impression" on him.

He said: "Sino-Singaporean relationship has been developing smoothly. The two countries have very good relations in trade. Not long ago, China and Singapore established diplomatic relations. I hope that the current visit of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew would promote the relations between our two countries in political, economic and other fields."

The two leaders will hold formal talks tomorrow.

Article Views Resumption of Sino-Indonesian Ties

HK1610072190 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
11 Oct 90 p 3

["Special article" by Chi Kuo-hsing (1323 0948 5281): "Comments on the Restoration of Diplomatic Ties Between China and Indonesia"]

[Text] The resumption of ties, previously suspended for 23 years, between the two big Asian countries of China and Indonesia is a major event in the Asia-Pacific region as well as in the international arena and will definitely have a positive effect on peace and stability in the region. It also manifests the great vitality of the five principles of peaceful coexistence as the standard for governing state-to-state relations.

The restoration of Sino-Indonesian diplomatic relations was also dictated by internal forces which conformed with the interests of both countries.

Regarding the domestic factors in Indonesia, the stabilization of the political situation and the multi-polar development of the economy required the development of economic and trade ties with China. In recent years, Indonesia has strived for the production and export of non-petroleum products, and it is the general view of Indonesia's industrial and commercial sectors that China is the vast market that can absorb Indonesian products. Indonesia is currently China's second-largest Southeast Asian trading partner, second only to Singapore. Bilateral trade volume in 1989 totaled \$800 million in China's favor. The trade volume for the first half of 1990 already stands at \$547 million, with China's import volume at \$383 million and export volume at \$164 million. The resumption of diplomatic ties should accelerate bilateral cooperation in the economic and trade domains and bring economic and trade cooperation into a new phase.

Owing to its desire to expand foreign relations and play its role as a power, Indonesia needed to work with China. As a Southeast Asian power, it hopes to play an important role in the international political arena, notably in Asia-Pacific affairs. Since 1986, Indonesia has already openly expressed a great interest in becoming chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It was unsuccessful in its

bid for the next chairmanship of the Non-aligned Movement in the autumn of 1988. Indonesia was the only nonaligned state which did not have diplomatic relations with China and this was evidently not in its favor in its effort to enhance its position in the movement. Resumption of diplomatic ties with China will undoubtedly change its image and contribute to the realization of its strategic goal of playing the role of a big power.

Direct Factors

Active solicitation of China's cooperation in the resolution of the Cambodia issue was a direct factor in Indonesia's quest for early resumption of ties with China. It already played a mediating role in the Cambodian issue. It hosted the three informal meetings between the four Cambodian factions and was one of the forces behind the launching of the Paris conference. Today, the Cambodian issue is at an important turning point. Western countries and most ASEAN states are inclined to regard the Phnom Penh regime as acceptable; the United States and the ASEAN countries have already agreed to let the Cambodian Supreme National Council—to be created before this year's UN General Assembly—take the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. Indonesia needs China's understanding and support to promote the realization of a peaceful settlement in Cambodia.

As far as China is concerned, it needs a long, stable and peaceful international environment to guarantee the smooth progress of its four modernizations. In line with the spirit of friendly neighborly relations, China has already improved relations with many neighboring countries. Indonesia is a close neighbor of China and for a long time China had wanted to normalize their relations, develop exchanges and cooperation in economic, trade, scientific and technical, and cultural areas on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and establish partnership relations characterized by trust. With the resumption of Sino-Indonesian ties and the subsequent establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Singapore, as well as the development of ties with Brunei, a broader vista has opened up for friendly cooperation between China and the ASEAN countries.

Broad Vision of Suharto the Statesman

Since the suspension of ties in 1967, China and Indonesia had been estranged from one another, with a huge barrier dividing the two and causing formidable resistance to the resumption of ties. Owing to Indonesia's misunderstanding of China over the "30 September Incident" in 1965 when the communists attempted a coup d'etat in Indonesia, it pointed out that diplomatic relations could be resumed only after China had apologized for its involvement in the incident, severed ties with the Indonesian Communist Party, and given an assurance of noninterference in the internal affairs of Indonesia. The Chinese side maintained that China was never involved in the affair and that it learned of the incident only after it had already occurred. Hence, there

was no question of an "apology." As the differences between the two countries were vast, and even though China had repeatedly expressed its desire to resume government-to-government relations, relations between the two countries remained at a stalemate. The realization of a decisive breakthrough in relations this time should be primarily attributed to the resolute decision and initiative of President Suharto.

At the 30th Annual Afro-Asian Conference held in Bandung in April 1985, President Suharto began to show signs of flexibility on thawing bilateral relations. He had wanted to arrange a private meeting with the Chinese delegation, but owing to long-standing misunderstanding on both sides, the meeting did not materialize. In March 1988, as Suharto began his fifth term as president, he spoke before the Indonesian People's Consultative Conference, where he stated that resumption of diplomatic relations with China would be decided by China's assurance that it would not interfere in the domestic affairs of Indonesia. This was a change from the past insistence that China "apologize" for the "30 September Incident" and further demonstrated his flexibility. At that time, the Indonesian authorities hoped that when top Chinese Government officials attended the United Nations Asia-Pacific Economic and Social Organization's annual meeting in Jakarta in April that year, they would take the initiative to ask for a meeting with President Suharto. Again, owing to long-standing estrangement between the two sides, our side felt that it would be better "for the guests to accede to the wishes of the hosts." Even though the visit was very fruitful in terms of promoting mutual understanding, because of the failure to meet President Suharto, no breakthrough was made in bilateral relations. Later, in late fall and early winter of that year, President Suharto raised the question of "how to normalize relations with China" and also suggested it might be possible for China to send top officials to personally guarantee China's policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. Suharto's statement was given great attention and credibility by the Chinese side. What followed was a meeting between Suharto and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Tokyo on 23 September 1989, at which the two men agreed to begin the process of normalization of relations.

President Suharto's political vision, flexibility and foresight have won him the respect of the people of the two countries. Hard as it was to achieve, the resumption of Sino-Indonesian ties should be fully cherished by the two peoples.

Near East & South Asia

Violation of Iraqi Arms Embargo Denied

HK1710082390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT
17 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct 17 (AFP)—China has given the United States its word that it is respecting a United

Nations embargo on arms shipments to Iraq, Western diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

It also assured Washington that no lithium hydride—a chemical that can be used to make nuclear weapons or chemical weapons—has been delivered to Iraq, the sources said.

The SUNDAY INDEPENDENT newspaper in London reported September 30 that a contract to deliver seven tonnes of lithium hydride to Iraq was signed by state-owned China North Industries Corp. soon after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

The diplomatic sources, requesting anonymity, said China's assurances that it is abiding by U.N. Security Council Resolution 661 banning arms sales to Iraq had been made to the United States at various levels.

"There is no good evidence that China has violated 661," one source said.

China, a major source of weapons to both Iran and Iraq during the Gulf war in the 1980's, had vowed publicly that it would halt arms shipments to Iraq shortly after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2.

As one of the five U.N. Security Council permanent members, it also backed Resolution 661.

More on Iranian Political Adviser's Visit

Meets With Li Peng

OW1610134790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1319 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—China has a positive attitude toward developing co-operative economic relations with Iran, Chinese Premier Li Peng said here today.

Li made the remark at a meeting here this afternoon with Hoseyn Musavi, visiting former Iranian prime minister and political advisor to the Iranian president.

According to sources at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Musavi passed regards to Li from Iranian President A.H. Rafsanjani. He said the aim of his current visit is to study China's economic development and experiences, and at the same time to open up new fields of economic co-operation between his country and China.

He noted that the political ties between the two nations are good, and therefore both sides should make further efforts to promote bilateral co-operation in economy and trade.

Li briefed Musavi in detail on the achievements and experiences China has gained in its reform and opening over the past ten years.

He said that a decade has passed since senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping started to advocate the reform and open policy, and China has made great progress in

various fields. The living standards of the people have been raised remarkably, he noted.

Li went on, "when we implemented this policy we unswervingly practised the reform and open policy on the one hand and pursued our socialist road on the other."

Both sides also exchanged views on the current situation in the Gulf region.

Li reiterated China's principles and stands on the crisis.

Musavi noted that Iran condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait from the very beginning.

Recently, Iran and Iraq improved bilateral relations, he said, adding that the obvious position of Iran, however, is that the invasion and the peace talks between Iran and Iraq should be strictly separated.

He said that although Iran and Iraq have improved their relations, Iran still definitely condemns the invasion of Kuwait, regarding it as an unacceptable violation of international norms.

The advisor stated that Iran hopes for the establishment of a peaceful environment in the Gulf and wishes to maintain friendly ties with all neighboring countries.

Gulf Crisis Viewed

LD1610192590 Tehran IRNA in English 1726 GMT
16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 16, IRNA—Ex-premier Hoseyn Musavi, who serves as political advisor to President Rafsanjani, met Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng here Tuesday.

Li stated that both the seizure of Kuwait by Iraq and presence of alien forces in the Persian Gulf was a major threat to the region and said China favours a political solution to the crisis.

Musavi said the occupation of Kuwait by Iraq was not only unacceptable, but was a wrong precedent in the Persian Gulf region.

"We insist on the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait as well as the U.S.-led troops from the region," Musavi elaborated.

During their meeting, both sides underlined the need to study new ways to boost bilateral ties.

Li termed Tehran-Beijing ties "cordial" and said China was ready to help Iran in its reconstruction plans, especially development of economic zones through exchange of experience and technology.

Musavi served two full terms as Iran's prime minister (1981-81), before the post was scrapped off following amendments to the Constitution.

Yang Shangkun Stresses Ties*LD1610114490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] The president of China has emphasized the role and importance of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the sensitive area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. According to an IRNA report, at a meeting this morning with Mr. Torkan, the minister of defense and Armed Forces logistics who is currently on a visit to Beijing, PRC President Yang Shangkun remarked on the existing trust between the two countries and the extremely favorable relations between Iran and the PRC.

Regarding the Persian Gulf crisis, Yang Shangkun said: China and the Islamic Republic of Iran hold the same view in terms of serious opposition to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and to the resolution of the Kuwaiti issue by the countries of the region through peaceful means.

At the meeting, Mr. Torkan submitted a written message from Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed to the PRC president. He also invited the PRC president to visit Iran, on behalf of the Iranian president.

Meeting With Huang Yicheng*OW1610082690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0744 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Minister of Energy Resources Huang Yicheng met with Hoseyn Musavi, political adviser to the Iranian president and former prime minister and here this afternoon.

West Europe**EC Ministers View Normalizing Relations***HK1610121890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Oct 90 p 6*

[By reporter Luo Jinbiao (5012 2516 2871): "EC Foreign Ministers Agree in Principle To Normalize Relations With China"]

[Text] Venice, 7 Oct (RENMIN RIBAO)—An unofficial 12-nation European Community [EC] foreign ministers conference has affirmed the results of the meeting held in New York among the foreign ministers of the current, former, and future president states of the EC Council of Ministers with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the end of last month concerning the issue of normalizing the relationship between the EC and China.

At a press conference after the unofficial EC foreign ministers conference, Italian Foreign Minister de Michelis, current president of the EC Council of Ministers, made the aforesaid reply when questioned by this reporter.

Foreign Minister de Michelis said: At this conference, he proposed to the other 11 EC members resuming normal

relations with China. After concrete discussions, the ministers attending the conference accepted his proposition in principle. He said: Concrete measures will be decided on during the official EC foreign ministers conference to be held in Luxembourg on 22 October.

British-Chinese Trade Official Interviewed*HK1610085390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Oct 90 p 6*

[Article by staff reporter Chen Tean (7115 3676 1344): "Striving To Develop British-Chinese Trade—An Interview With Bai Yongxin, Director of the British-Chinese Trade Association"]

[Text] London—On the eve of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC, this reporter visited the headquarters of the British-Chinese Trade Association, and was warmly welcomed by Bai Yongxin [4101 3057 2450], director of the Association.

The British-Chinese Trade Association, which was founded in the early 1950's, and now has 150 member companies, is an advisory organ on Chinese affairs to the British Overseas Trade Bureau, and is often called the "bridge for British-Chinese trade." Mr. Bai Yongxin, who has recently been promoted from deputy director to director of the association, has made more than 20 trips to China, which was the topic beginning our interview.

"Reform and Opening Up; China Takes On a New Look"

"China has carried out reform and opening up for 10 years, and its economy has been doubled, while the standard of living of the people has greatly improved, and foreign trade has taken on a new look...wonderful, and admirable."

"The reform and opening up has also changed foreigners' understanding of China," Mr. Bai Yongxin continued. "If we should say that to some people it seemed imaginable to conduct trade with China in the 1970's, then in the 1980's, every company in the West had to evaluate the big market in China, and tried to squeeze into this big market of 1.1 billion people." He said: "In the contemporary world, whatever major world affair has to be handled, China cannot be put aside." Mr. Bai feels deeply that China's role in the international arena has been greatly upgraded. He also praised some Chinese scientific and technological achievements, especially satellite launching and retrieving technology.

Happy at Being Able To Dedicate Himself to British-Chinese Trade

Mr. Bai is very happy at still being able to take on the office of director of the British-Chinese Trade Association at an advanced age, and an opportunity to promote trade between Britain and China. He said: "This job is 100 percent suited to my taste."

As early as when he was in high school, Bai Yongxin was interested in China and hoped to know more about it. When he went to college, he organized a friendship group to visit China, and afterward he made up his mind to carry out research on Chinese affairs. He went to Cambridge University, Paris University, and the Beijing Institute of Language to learn Chinese. In 1983, he joined the British-Chinese Trade Association.

He told this reporter that when he was at Cambridge, Dr. Joseph Needham, a scientist well known for the study of the history of technology in China, and an old friend of the Chinese people, said to him humorously: "You see, originally I planned to write a history of technology in China, but once I started I could not stop, and I finished volume 2, volume 3...till I reached volume 7." "Yes, there are so many things about China which we can write." Bai Yongxin understood Dr. Joseph Needham's encouragement, and after that he could not separate himself from Chinese affairs. Mr. Bai Yongxin said during the interview that he is determined to continue promoting trade between Britain and China.

"The Bridge for British-Chinese Trade Cannot Collapse"

Last summer, Mr. Bai Yongxin was invited to speak on the radio. He said: "The bridge for British-Chinese trade cannot collapse." If it collapses, it will do no good to either side. He also pointed out that British-Chinese relations—especially the long-term economic and trade relations—must be maintained and developed, that when dealing with political and economic affairs, we cannot look at a single matter or a single moment, but must have a long-term perspective.

To promote trade between China and Britain, Bai Yongxin and his colleagues organize several dozen "seminars on British-Chinese trade" each year, inviting some successful entrepreneurs to come to "appear and tell their experiences," and encourage more enterprises to go to China. For example, Pilkington Brothers, a well-known glass company in Britain, took the lead in establishing a joint venture enterprise with Yaohua Glass Factory in Shanghai, and at present the whole management of the enterprise has already been handed over to China. This year, the enterprise has been elected one of the 10 best enterprises in China, and both the British and the Chinese sides are very satisfied. Bai Yongxin said that originally some British companies still had worries, but after Pilkington Brothers "appeared and told its experience," their worries could easily be expelled. In addition, he said that on the basis of the successful cooperation between Cable and Wireless on the one side and China on the other, the British company is now planning to continue to invest a great amount of funds in China after 1997. The former director of the British-Chinese Trade Association, Sir Sharp [as published], who was also the former chairman of Cable and Wireless, said happily: "A successful and earnest implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration is the most practical guarantee for all these."

According to British statistics, in the first half of this year, trade volume between Britain and China reached 577 million pounds, and 1.154 billion pounds is expected for the whole year, a marked increase over last year. According to Mr. Bai, there are many opportunities for trade between Britain and China. British-Chinese trade "will still increase, and the prospects are optimistic," he said.

Li Peng Meets British Telecommunications Group

*OW1610171890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1610 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met with Lord Young, chairman of Cable and Wireless PLC of Britain, and his party here today.

The host and guests had a friendly conversation on further strengthening co-operation between the two sides in telecommunications and other fields.

Li said he believes there are good prospects for improving the political relations between China and Britain, and broad areas for their economic co-operation.

Lord Young said he hoped relations between the EEC member countries, including Britain on the one side and China on the other, would be normalized as soon as possible.

Among the present at the meeting were Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), and British Ambassador to China Sir Alan Donald.

Lord Young is here at the invitation of the CITIC. He once served as secretary of state for trade and industry of the United Kingdom. He has visited China several times and met with Li Peng on several occasions.

'Roundup' Views Impact of Gulf Crisis on Greece

*HK1710075190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1205 GMT 16 Oct 90*

["Roundup": "The Impact of the Gulf Tension on Greece"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Athens, 15 Oct (XINHUA)—Greece, situated in the east Mediterranean, close to the Middle East region, has maintained frequent contacts with Arab countries and benefited much from them. But the continuous tension in the Gulf has impacted on Greek politics and economy.

First, the deterioration of the Gulf situation has aggravated the contradictions between political parties in Greece.

Since it assumed office in April this year, the conservative New Democracy Party has adjusted the country's

foreign policy and, in particular, strengthened its political, economic, and military relations with Western nations headed by the United States. After the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, the Greek Government made it clear on several occasions that it resolutely condemned the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait. In the meantime it also hoped to take concerted action together with the international community within the scope of the UN resolutions. Subsequently Greece joined the economic blockade against Iraq by dispatching the missile frigate "Limnos" to participate in the multinational force, in addition to allowing Western countries' planes to land on Crete for refueling on their missions to the Middle East.

This stance of the Greek Government met with strong opposition from the two major opposition parties. Papandreou, former prime minister and leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, warned that because the government had permitted the United States to use Crete during the development of the Gulf events, this island may become the target of attacks when Arab nations clash with the United States, thus endangering state security. He criticized the government by pointing out that Greece has become an "obedient and passive satellite country" of the United States. The Greek left, mainly composed of communists, also blamed the government for tying Greece to Washington's chariot at the expense of the good relations between Greece and Arab nations.

The New Democracy Party refuted this by saying that the government stance will develop further the relations between Greece and the Arab world.

Second, the Gulf crisis has also affected the Greek economy, which is already in a predicament.

Greece mainly relies on imports for its oil. Its oil supply from the Gulf region is limited due to the international embargo against Iraq. Therefore it has no alternative but to import high-priced oil from other countries. For this alone, Greece has to pay \$1.2 billion a year.

Shipping is an important source of foreign exchange income for Greece. Greece undertook the largest portion of oil transportation from Iraq and Kuwait. Apart from this, Greek cargo ships also provided navigation services for the Gulf countries in trading other commodities with the rest of the world. Now Greek navigation services in this respect have stopped. Experts estimated that this has inflicted a heavy loss on the country.

Greece has arms trade relations with Iraq. Greece sold \$150 million-worth of weapons and military supplies to Iraq, but so far it has not received payment. Some technological projects undertaken by Greece in Iraq have had to be suspended, causing a loss of almost \$250 million. In addition, the tense situation in the Gulf has also affected Greece's shipbuilding and tourism.

Bank of Paris Officials Give Lecture in Shanghai

OW1510083390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1703 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Shanghai, October 15 (XINHUA)—Representatives from the National Bank of Paris (Banque Nationale de Paris) have completed a lecture on French export credit to widen the field of vision of Chinese bank clerks and officials.

This was the first time that a foreign enterprise has held a large lecture in China, according to the Shanghai Municipal Society to Promote Foreign Cultural Exchanges, the organization that sponsored the event.

The National Bank of Paris has had cooperative relations with China since 1980 when it set up agencies in Beijing and Shanghai.

The bank has helped China import five airbuses through leasing and plans to set up a branch bank in the newly developed Pudong area in Shanghai.

East Europe

More on Visit by Romanian Foreign Minister

Nastase 'Satisfied' With Visit

OW1610123390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0846 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, Oct 16 (XINHUA)—Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase gave a press conference, before winding up his official visit to China, at the Romanian Embassy here today.

He told Chinese and foreign reporters that he was "very satisfied" with his current visit to China. Both the Romanian and Chinese Governments have expressed willingness to promote the long-standing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, he said.

The questions he answered were centered on Sino-Romanian ties, economic and trade relations in particular, and Romania's foreign policy.

Meets With Zhou Peiyuan

OW1610153390 Beijing XINHUA in English
0832 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met and had a friendly conversation with visiting Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase and his party here today.

Romanian Paintings Exhibited in Beijing

OW1310110590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1055 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA)—An exhibition of the works of ten Romanian painters of the early 20th century opened at the National Library of China here today.

On display are 60 oil paintings selected from the collections by the Romanian National Arts Museum, including "Girl's Head" by Nicolae Tonita and "Time to Pick Corn" by Stefan Luchian.

Present at the opening ceremony were Daneale Nastase, wife of visiting Romanian foreign minister and Coriolan Babeti, secretary of the State of the Romanian Ministry of Culture.

Latin America & Caribbean

Wan Li Meets, Honors Bolivian Vice President

OW1610143490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1303 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met here today with Luis Ossio Sanjines, vice president of Bolivia and chairman of the National Congress, his wife and their party.

Wan said that since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Bolivia, the bilateral relations, especially the parliamentary contacts, have had remarkable development.

Praising Bolivia's foreign policy of independence and opposing foreign interference, Wan said in this aspect "we are of the same view."

"I hope China and Bolivia will further strengthen their cooperation in economy and trade, especially in the field of agricultural technology," he said. "Such cooperation has great potentials."

He said that at a time when the world situation is changing, China wants to develop its relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Ossio also expressed his willingness to further promote the bilateral relations as well as contacts between the parliaments of both countries.

After the meeting, Wan Li gave a dinner for Ossio and his party.

Ossio arrived here yesterday on a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, was present at the meeting.

China Donates Malaria Medication to Brazil

OW1110180690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1557 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Brasilia, Oct. 11 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government Wednesday officially donated 300 boxes of anti-malarial medication to the Government of Brazil.

The medication—which was donated by the president of the People's Republic of China, Yang Shangkun, during an official visit he made to Brazil this past May—was received by Brazil's Health Ministry in Brasilia in August, but an official ceremony on Wednesday marked the signing of the letter of donation.

The donation is comprised of 64,800 intermuscular injections (enough to treat 10,800 people), 40,000 vein injections (for 10,000 people), and 144,000 tablets (for 12,000 people).

China's ambassador to Brazil, Shen Yunao, and Brazil's minister of health, Alcenio Angelo Guerra, signed the letter of donation on behalf of their respective governments.

Envoy Presents Credentials to Mexican President

OW1610020790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0145 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Mexico City, October 15 (XINHUA)—The People's Republic of China's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador, Huang Shikang, today presented his credentials to Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

During the ceremony, Huang gave President Salinas the cordial greetings of Chinese President Yang Shangkun and his invitation for Salinas to visit China.

The Mexican president expressed his wish to travel to China as soon as possible, and he congratulated China for its successful hosting of the 11th Asian Games that have ended recently.

In a brief press conference held after the ceremony, Huang told reporters that the governments and the presidents of the two countries had the same goals and the will to work in that sense.

China and Mexico set up diplomatic relations 18 years ago.

Political & Social

Li Peng Inspects Jiangxi Province 9-15 Oct

OW1710060990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1402 GMT 16 Oct 90

[By reporters He Ping (0149 1627) and Yang Jian (2799 0256)]

[Text] Nanchang, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—During his recent inspection tour in Jiangxi, Premier Li Peng stressed: Under no circumstances should we forget that China is a large country with 1.1 billion people. Although the nation reaped bumper crops this year, the nation's per capita grain share remains low. When we have a year of bumper crops, we should not forget that it might also be a year of poor crops. Governments at all levels should protect peasants' enthusiasm to grow grain, consider grain procurement and storage an important matter, exercise stronger leadership over it, and mobilize public support to make the project a success. Our problems can be resolved as long as we mobilize the people.

Premier Li Peng inspected Nanchang, Ganzhou, Jian, and other places in Jiangxi from 9 through 15 October. Toward the end of his tour, he said: Jiangxi is a place with glorious revolutionary traditions. During the last 40 years, and especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province's industrial and agricultural production and the people's living conditions experienced noticeable changes. Jiangxi made significant contributions to all parts of the country. I want to express my high respects for the 37 million people in Jiangxi on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. He pointed out: Jiangxi has rich resources, good climate, and fairly large areas of arable land. Thus, its potential for agricultural development is enormous. I hope you will carry forward your fine traditions and firmly adhere to the socialist course so that there will be even greater development in all fields and great achievements in spiritual and material construction during the next decade.

Jiangxi is a major grain producer in China. Li Peng visited rural families and graneries, and had informal meetings with the local leaders in Gannan, Jian, and other places to understand Jiangxi's fall production, grain purchase and storage, and peasants' income. Li Peng noted: Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. Agricultural development will still be the first priority in our national economic development during the next decade. Our grain output should be even higher on the basis of having achieved steady growth. Meanwhile, we should promote the development of cash crops in a way appropriate to local conditions so that there will be greater development in cotton production. Great efforts should be made to develop irrigation and agriculture-oriented industries. He said: Jiangxi's agricultural situation shows that, like other parts of the country, it has had another year of bumper harvests. Even though the prices of agricultural goods dropped somewhat, the peasants still have higher incomes owing to higher unit

yield and the development of cash crops and township enterprises. Of course, its grain purchase and storage encountered some problems due to inadequate storage capacity and funds. But these problems appear when progress is being achieved. Having a surplus in grain is always better than having not enough of it. When we have grain, we can make adjustments, use the surplus to make up the shortage caused by natural disasters, and ensure stability in rural areas and the country as a whole. Thus, from the long-range point of view, it is absolutely necessary for a big country like China to store up more grain. We must learn the lesson from the bumper harvest in 1984 and by no means should we become unrealistically optimistic after having a good harvest. He said: The state recently established a bureau in charge of grain reserve and earmarked special funds for grain procurement. The government will do all it can to protect the peasants' interests and grain producing enthusiasm by setting protective prices so that the peasants will not be hurt by low grain prices or receive nothing but IOU slips.

On dealing with "difficulties in selling grain" caused by inadequate storage space, Li Peng urged all localities to fully tap the potential of the existing warehouses, and take immediate actions to build some permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary warehouses. He said: We should mobilize public support to ensure successful grain purchase and storage. This includes taking measures such as leasing military barracks and warehouses, signing contracts with people, and "buying at set prices, and storing grain among the people." Li Peng added: Not only should we purchase grain, we must also keep them properly stored to avoid losses.

Li Peng showed great concern for industrial enterprises' production performance and sales. He visited the Jiangxi Motor Vehicle Plant, the Hongdu Machinery Plant, the Waan Hydroelectric Power Station which is under construction, and the Yaotou Township Supply and Marketing Cooperative in Wan County during the inspection tour. The Jiangxi Motor Vehicle Plant, through technical and trade cooperation, brought in some advanced technology and equipment from abroad in 1985 and developed the Jiangxi Suzuki, a light van with advanced international technology of the 1980's. The van has two rows of seats and can be used for both passenger and cargo transportation. Since then, this formerly money-losing enterprise has become a major profit earner and tax payer in Jiangxi. Although the price of the model is higher than other comparable models, its supply still cannot keep up with demand. During the inspection, Premier Li Peng even cheerfully drove the van himself at the plant's compound. He praised the automobile's great power, gas economy, durability, and marketability. He pointed out that, while upgrading their technology, enterprises must pay full attention to bringing in advanced foreign technologies, production lines, and production skills. Visiting the Yaotou Township Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Li Peng walked up to the counter and asked the salesclerks about the sales of goods. He was glad to know that the cooperative's profits had begun to pick up, and said: "This shows

that the peasants have money after selling their grain." Waan Hydroelectric Power Station is hitherto the largest one of its kind in Jiangxi and the largest dam on the main course of the Gan Jiang. After it is completed, its annual power output will reach 1.56 billion kwh. On 11 October, Li Peng visited the first water turbogenerating unit which was being tested and adjusted, and inquired in detail about the construction progress. He also extended his regards to the cadres and fighters of a certain armed police unit and the technicians who were in charge of the project.

During the inspection, Li Peng visited many families in urban and rural areas to extend his regards to them. At the home of Xiao Chune in Luxia village in Yaotou township in Wanan County, Li Peng worked with the hostess to pump up water from a well. Xiao Chune told Li Peng that her family expected to reap 12,000 jin of grain this year, and that she already sold over 3,000 jin to the state. She added that she had more than 1,000 jin of surplus grain and she was prepared to harvest the late rice, which would increase her income this year by more than 2,000 yuan. Li Peng was pleased to hear that, and he asked Xiao to store more grain and share the country's problem. Li Peng paid a visit to the No. 4 courtyard in Tianluoling to visit the residents on his way to Ganzhou City. He instructed the local cadres to expedite housing reform when he found that the people there were living in rather congested areas. He instructed them to gradually replace the system under which the state and enterprises are fully responsible for housing construction with a system where expenses for housing construction will be shared by the state, enterprises, and individuals. He pointed out that improvement of residents' housing conditions should be regarded as an important aspect in improving people's living standards.

Jiangxi is a historical region of revolution. The number of its martyrs, whose names are known, exceeded 250,000. The price the province paid to China's revolution was enormous. At the headquarters of the 1 August Nanchang Uprising, which fired the first shot against the Kuomintang reactionaries, Li Peng picked up a writing brush and wrote: "Nanchang, a city of heroes." On 13 October, Li Peng visited some poverty-stricken families in Jinggangshan, the cradle of the Chinese revolution. Speaking on helping the people in the historical region to shake off poverty, Li Peng pointed out: Many areas in the historical region in Jiangxi have fairly rich natural resources, the issue at hand is to keep up with our aid-the-poor programs. We must fully utilize the local resources, actively assist the poverty-stricken families to develop production, and replace the relief-type programs with developmental programs. In Jinggangshan, a place with rolling and serrated hills, woodlands, and cloud seas, Li Peng visited the site of the Huangyangjie Sentry Post, paid tribute to Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence, visited the Jinggangshan Mausoleum of Revolutionary Martyrs, and laid a wreath at the martyrs' tomb. At the Huangyangjie Sentry Post, Li Peng stood in front of the monument engraved with big, golden handwriting of Mao Zedong: "A spark of fire can start a

prairie fire." Li Peng was immersed in deep thought and sighed. He said: "The People's Republic of China was hard-earned. It was traded for the blood and lives of thousands upon thousands of revolutionary martyrs. People of this generation and the generations to come must firmly safeguard the fruits of revolutionary victories so that the flag of socialism can fly on the great land of China forever!"

Premier Li Peng also discussed the current economic situation during the inspection. He said: This year, commodity prices are stable. We had a bumper crop. Our industrial production is beginning to pick up and our foreign trade is developing quite substantially. But we still have many economic problems. The market remains weak and sluggish, manufactured industrial goods are piling up, chain debt payments are still seriously delinquent, restructural readjustments are slow, and enterprises' economic efficiencies are low. We should realize that these economic problems, which were piled up over many years, cannot possibly be resolved shortly. It takes a lot of hard work. These problems are problems appearing as progress is being made, and they can be surmounted. In addition to striving to broaden the market and promote industrial production, we should pay special attention on structural readjustments, and governments at all levels should assist enterprises to upgrade their technology. Production growth should be based on higher economic efficiencies.

Li Peng pointed out: We should continue to deepen reform, the current economic policies should be maintained and constantly improved and developed; and we should continue to arouse the enthusiasm of central and local authorities, enterprises, and individuals. We should continue to improve the operating mechanisms which combine a planned economy and market regulation, and continue to codify and standardize them. We will firmly carry out the policy of opening to the outside world. We will never proceed with the four modernization drive behind closed doors.

Li Peng said: We should uphold and manifest the spirit of the Asian Games on all fronts and in all localities. We can lead the vast number of people to surmount the difficulties ahead as long as we have a good spiritual outlook.

During the inspection, Li Peng also visited Comrades Fang Zhichun, Zhu Kaichuan, and other hospitalized veteran comrades. He also had meetings with veteran local cadres and veteran Red Army soldiers in Nanchang and Jian.

During the inspection, Li Peng was accompanied by Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the Jiangxi provincial party committee; and Wu Guanzheng, governor of Jiangxi. Li Peng's entourage included Yuan Mu, director of the State Council Research Office; Liu Zhongyi, minister of agriculture; Liu Zhongli, deputy secretary general of the State Council; and other leading comrades of departments and committees under the State Council.

Peng Chong at Legislative Work Conference*OW1510235490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1256 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du (2556 3256)
and XINHUA reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)—Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] spoke at a legislative work conference held here today. He pointed out that the establishment of a high degree of democracy along with a complete legal system constitutes an important goal and task of China's socialist modernization drive. It is necessary, therefore, to step up the formulation of a set of laws which have an important bearing on the general situation to meet the needs of the developing political and economic situation and social life.

A chairmanship meeting of the NPC Standing Committee decided to convene the legislative work conference. The purpose of holding the conference is to make concrete arrangements for this year's legislative work and that of next year in accordance with the requirements and plan set forth in the work report of the NPC Standing Committee and the Government Work Report, which were adopted by the third session of the Seventh NPC.

Speaking at the conference, Peng Chong said the party Central Committee attached great importance to legislative work. The NPC and its Standing Committee have given priority to perfecting the socialist legal system. From 1979 to the present, except for the Constitution, the NPC and its Standing Committee enacted 94 laws and adopted 73 resolutions in connection with the revision and supplementation of the provisions of laws and in connection with other legal questions. During the same period, the State Council enacted more than 500 administrative decrees, local people's congresses and their standing committees enacted about 2,000 local laws and decrees. Thus, an initial socialist legal system based on the Constitution has taken shape.

He held that China's laws are far from being complete and that the legislation task is still heavy. In particular, the establishment of the operating mechanism of a socialist commodity economy that combines a planned economy with market regulation; the campaign to improve the economic environment, rectify economic order, and deepen reform; as well as the development of the construction of a socialist democratic political system require that we further strengthen and accelerate legislation.

Peng Chong said that it is necessary to step up formulating a series of laws and decrees that have great bearing on the situation to meet the needs of developing political and economic situations and social life. These laws are: (1) laws to protect reforms, such as the planning law, budget law, banking law, investment law, pricing law, and corporation law; (2) laws to protect citizens' basic

rights and maintain social stability, such as publication law, law governing the press, law on forming associations, trade union law, and state compensation law; (3) laws to perfect the system of people's congresses, such as supervision law, representation law, as well as necessary revisions of the election law and local organization law; (4) law on punishing crime and promoting the building of a honest government; (5) law on developing science, technology, and education.

Peng Chong held that in legislative work it is necessary to learn earnestly from past experiences in order to fulfill our legislation tasks and improve the legal system in a better way. Legislation should protect and promote the smooth progress of reforms and opening to the outside world. The drafting of economic laws and administrative laws should be done by the departments in charge. It is necessary to take the conditions in China into account and learn from and absorb useful experiences from foreign countries. It is also necessary to remove ineffective laws and decrees in a timely manner. He stressed that the importance of legislation is that there must be a plan, a topic, a leading body, and progress.

Wang Hanbin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the committee's Law Committee; responsible persons of the specialized committees of the NPC, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, as well as responsible persons of the ministries and commissions under the State Council and of people's organizations, attended the conference.

Chen Junsheng Supports Zhangjiakou Development*OW1510091690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1207 GMT 10 Oct 90*

[By correspondent Yang Shangde (2799 1424 1795)]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 10 Oct (XINHUA)—Chen Junsheng, state councillor and head of the Leading Group for Economic Development in Poor Areas under the State Council, conducted an inspection tour in Zhangjiakou Prefecture in Hebei Province. During the tour he pointed out: The fact that Zhangjiakou Prefecture is poor and located close to the capital renders political significance to all the efforts from different quarters to help the prefecture's development and construction.

Chen Junsheng spent 6 to 9 October visiting more than 10 counties beyond and below the dam. He toured high-altitude grasslands, river valleys, and dry mountainous areas. He visited villages and households, acquainted himself with the production and living conditions of the residents, listened to the opinions of township and village cadres, and held many discussions with provincial, prefectural, and county cadres.

After a first-hand inspection of the prefecture and listening to reports by prefectural and county cadres, Comrade Chen Junsheng gave his view about the prefecture. He said: The natural conditions in many localities

in Zhangjiakou Prefecture are indeed very bad. The problem of feeding and clothing the prefecture's residents has not yet been totally solved. The prefecture needs our special attention. Situated in a very important geographical position, Zhangjiakou Prefecture is the northern gate of the motherland; it also was a past revolutionary stronghold. After the establishment of New China, cadres and residents here took the overall interests into consideration. They have been working hard tackling problems posed by mountains and rivers, planting trees, promoting agricultural production and livestock raising, and doing their best to serve the capital. For instance, the afforestation effort along the dam has much to do with the fact that Beijing has had less severe sandstorms and enjoyed a cleaner and more beautiful environment in recent years. The prefecture has also supplied a large quantity of meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruits to the capital. The prefecture's spirit of subordinating its own interests to the general ones merits praise and should be encouraged to flourish further. Meanwhile, however, the state should pay special attention to the production and construction here and its residents' well-being. Presently, the prefecture is poor compared to the whole country, the province, and the neighboring Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, with some localities being exceptionally impoverished and underdeveloped. Therefore, while residents here should make more efforts and work harder to improve their lot, the central and local authorities, as well as others concerned, should also render as much of their assistance as possible to help the prefecture quicken its pace in transforming its impoverished and backward situation.

Comrade Chen Junsheng showered lavish praise on the residents in Zhangjiakou Prefecture for their gratifying achievement in overcoming last year's extraordinarily severe famine and reaping a bumper agricultural harvest this year. He spoke highly of some localities along the dam for their success and experience in afforestation, planting crops on flood land, and harnessing small river valleys in past years. Meanwhile, he repeatedly stressed: As the natural conditions in Zhangjiakou Prefecture are varied, special emphasis should be placed on tailoring specific guidance to the needs and conditions of each locality. The principle emphasis that "each village should have its own formula for achieving prosperity," devised by the prefecture, conforms to this thinking and should be followed. Of course, the effort to improve the impoverished and backward situation in Zhangjiakou Prefecture also involves such issues as afforestation and water resources that concern the whole prefecture. The issue of water resources must be solved along the dam as well as in and around the mountain. The goal is to ensure that each person owns one mu of irrigated land and two mu of cropland that retains moisture, and to make use of both precipitation and underground water.

Comrade Chen Junsheng expressed hope that cadres at all levels in Zhangjiakou Prefecture will further liberate their thinking, have the courage to blaze new trails, and persist in plain living and hard struggle on a long-standing basis. He said: Liberating thinking is of great

significance. It takes constant study and experimenting to figure out what kinds of crops can be grown along the dam and what techniques and advanced methods can be applied and promoted in various localities in accordance with their specific needs and conditions. It is clear that it is not possible for Zhangjiakou Prefecture to transform itself in a short period of time. The success of the task depends chiefly on how local cadres lead its residents in the long-term struggle, in addition to support and assistance from different quarters. Cadres in the prefecture shall have the aspiration and capability to lead its residents to get rid of poverty, achieve prosperity, and narrow the gap between the prefecture and Beijing.

Treatment of Disciplined Party Members Viewed

HK1610154190 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Oct 90 p 3

[Article by Meng Zhiyuan (1322 1807 0337), secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Discipline Inspection Commission: "Do Ideological Transformation Work Properly Among Party Members Who Have Been Subject to Punishment"]

[Text] Qi Zhishen, former secretary of the Huoying Township CPC Committee in Changping County, Beijing Municipality, was expelled from the party for illegally earning more than 2,900 yuan by reselling motor vehicles and embezzling public property. With the help and education of the county party committee, the county Discipline Inspection Commission, and the party organization in his own unit, he was determined to thoroughly rectify his errors and make new contributions. On 15 April of last year, he was again admitted into the party. We used this typical case to produce an education film "Footprints" to show the correct way to change the thinking of disciplined party members. The film evoked strong repercussions in the whole municipality after it was broadcast on television.

In the Beijing Railway Bureau, a party cadre was subject to the disciplinary measure of being placed on probation within the party for two years for taking bribes. At the same time, he was demoted from a cadre to an ordinary worker. At the beginning, he had to bear heavy mental pressure and felt ashamed. Leaders of the railway bureau still treated him sincerely and this deeply moved him and encouraged him to pick his spirits up. At that time, the electric cables along the railway lines could not meet the increasing need and seriously affected railway transport. He took the initiative in working out some solutions with his wisdom and hard work and restored 13 electric cables, thus mitigating the shortage of electric cables. His work was praised by other colleagues.

Transforming the thinking of the disciplined party members is a process of struggling against wrong ideas and establishing correct ideas. To fulfill such transformation, we need to do a great deal of painstaking and careful work. From our practical work, we feel that we should not discriminate against erring party members and

should continue to treat them equally. This is the foundation for promoting their thought transformation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Enforcing discipline is also a kind of education for party members. Whenever a party member violate party discipline, he or she must be subject to the party's disciplinary measures and should be expelled from the party, or dismissed from office, or placed on probation within the party, or subject to a warning as he or she deserves and his or her feelings should not be spared.

From 1983 to the first half of this year, more than 13,100 party members in Beijing Municipality were subject to party disciplinary measures. A small number of these people were degenerate politically, economically, or in their style of life, but most people committed the mistakes of abusing power in pursuit of private gains, taking bribes, indulging in lavish dining, and following serious bureaucratic practice. When treating these people, it is necessary to assume the attitude of "curing the sickness to save the patient" and "helping erring people learn from their past mistakes to avoid future ones." In order to actually cure their "sickness," we should not only suit the medicine to the case but we must also show loving care for them and let them feel the warmth of the party organization, thus strengthening their courage and confidence in breaking with their past mistakes.

The abovementioned Comrade Qi Zhishen personally felt that equal political treatment was the most effective way used by the party organization to prompt an erring party member to mend his ways. Comrade Qi Zhishen is an old party member having joined the revolution in his teens. He was a soldier and fought in the war. After being transferred to a civilian post in 1961, he worked in grass-roots leading posts for a long time and made a great deal of contributions to grass-roots construction. On 25 April 1986, when the party organization decided to expel him from the party and required him to sign the disciplinary decision letter, his eyes were full of tears, his hand was shaking, and he could not sign his name on the letter for a long time. Comrade Chen Jirun, secretary of the county Discipline Inspection Commission, and Comrade Wang Zhenhua, deputy secretary of the county party committee, talked with Qi Zhishen many times. They affirmed his contributions to the party and the people in the past; at the same time, they also pointed out the serious and harmful consequences caused by his mistakes to the party. They encouraged him to correct his mistakes with his concrete actions and told him that he could still strive to rejoin the party. Comrade Qi Zhishen felt that the party organization was not cold and detached toward him but cared more deeply for him. So he was determined to set strict demands on himself according to the requirements for party members and make progress again.

To show political concern for erring party members, we also should seriously listen to their proposals and opinions, including their critical opinions. In Changxindian Township, Fengtai District, a party member who was subject to a serious warning, found that the construction

site was too near the railway platform when he worked as a temporary worker in the railway station and he reported this to the department concerned. After technical examination, the department concerned not only adopted his opinion but also promoted him to a higher wage grade. This disciplined party member was deeply moved and became more enthusiastic in his work.

To properly promote the thought changes among the disciplined party members, we must also trust them in their work and boldly entrust work to them. We should create a favorable work environment for them and provide opportunities for them to correct their errors and make a fresh start. In Dacun Township, Mentougou District, a party member was subject to the disciplinary measure of being placed on probation within the party for one year because he abused public funds when taking charge of vegetable production and marketing. Some comrades proposed that this erring party member be transferred to another job. As an agrotechnician he had accumulated quite a lot of experience in directing vegetable production. So the township party committee decided to keep him in the same post and authorize him to continue to manage the whole township's vegetable production as he had shown repentance. The trust of the party organization deeply moved him. That year, the area of land sown to vegetables was reduced by 24 mu because there was a natural disaster but the value of vegetable output still increased by more than 30,000 yuan over that in the previous year.

In order to properly promote the thought changes among the erring party members, we should also show concern for their living conditions. In a suburban village, a party member was subject to the disciplinary measure of being placed on probation within the party because he violated the party's birth control policy and he was also fined. Thus, he encountered financial difficulties in supporting his family. When the party organization discovered this, it decided to prolong the time of withholding his income. When his child was ill, the village party branch secretary took his own money to seek medical help. This deeply moved that comrade and he indicated that he would certainly take concrete action to repay the kindness of the party organization and the comrades.

Experiences in many units show that to properly promote the thought changes among erring party members, it is necessary to set strict demands on their thinking, regularly assess their behavior and work performance, commend those who behave well in good time and criticize and help those who still do not put in good performances. According to the report from the Beijing Railway Bureau, they recently investigated and analyzed the behavior of 425 disciplined party members and found that 55.6 percent of them made outstanding performances; 38.1 percent made good performances; and only 6.3 percent did not behave in a satisfactory way.

Article Urges 'Scientific' View of Socialism

HK1510115090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Oct 90 p 7

[Article by Yu Xinyan (0151 1800 6056): "Taking a Scientific Approach to Socialism"]

[Text] What is the destiny of socialism? People all over the world are commenting on this question. Some are confident while others are pessimistic and disappointed. Some have given the actual date of the doom of socialism. Some are happy with this while others are laden with anxieties. These are normal phenomena. Comments like these have not stopped since the birth of the theory of scientific socialism and particularly since socialism became a real social system through scientific development. Following the founding of the PRC, some foreign prophets asserted that China could not last more than two years. The reason was that the country could not resolve the problem of feeding its large population. This was indeed a difficult question because it remained unsettled under imperialist, feudal, and bureaucrat capitalist rule in the past. Although China's population has doubled and cultivated land has decreased somewhat over the past 40 years, the Chinese people are better fed and clothed than in the past. Nevertheless, the comments negating socialism did not decrease because of the settlement of the problems. There are always rises and falls along with changes. When the storm of capitalist economic crisis approaches, the tone of attack against socialism becomes a bit lower; but when capitalism temporarily enters a steady and developmental stage, the attack against socialism becomes more fierce. All this is expected. As people practicing socialism, our understanding of socialism has gradually deepened through practice. It is important to gain a scientific understanding through practice. Only by doing so can we withstand the wind blowing from either side.

Socialism is still being practiced. In other words, the socialist system really exists, and as a social system, it has existed for over 70 years. No matter how people stress that it should not have come into being, it has come into being. We cannot shut our eyes to this fact. A social system which has existed among millions upon millions of people for such a long time must have grounds for its existence. We cannot easily negate this point. Marx said that capitalism is doomed. He never said, however, that the system should not have come into being. Conversely, Marxism analyzed the birth of capitalism to prove the inevitable laws governing capitalist development and movements and the inevitable trend of its internal contradictions.

A socialist society is one in which the working class and the oppressed and exploited laborers assume political power and the means of production. This is the difference between socialism and all other exploitation societies. To conduct a study of the position of a socialist society in the history of mankind, we must start from this point.

Since mankind entered a class society, the oppressed and exploited classes have never been reconciled to slavery. They have always tried to rise in resistance and overthrow the exploiters who rode roughshod over the people. The exploiting class made use of "fate" and other means to prove, however, that they could not be overthrown. This question was settled long ago by the numerous struggles waged by the laboring people. Time and again, they deprived the tyrants of their crowns and smashed the myth that rule by the exploiting class should last forever.

Nevertheless, these struggles could not settle the problem of the laboring people being masters of their own affairs. The level of productive forces at that time determined that mankind could only adopt that kind of production relations. Even in the most radical revolution which expropriated large numbers of exploiters, new emperors and landlords continued to emerge. In "The Story of Ah Q" written by Lu Xun at the end of the century, Ah Q dreamed that the revolutionary party came, he became a member, and then rose in rebellion becoming a master while the landlords and other hired workers knelt down, allowing themselves to be ordered about. Actually, they were reduced to slaves. A society in which everyone is a master and there are no slaves at all was unimaginable at that time.

The epoch-making contribution of the bourgeois revolution was the new production relations which emerged from the basis of the new productive forces, enabling the laborers to be equal in form with the exploiters. The relation between the two was one of buying and selling. Is it not an equal and fair transaction for one who is willing to buy while the other is willing to sell? Those who have money and the means of production have the right, however, to buy labor from others to create surplus value. In order to work and combine himself with the means of production, there is only one way for the other party, who does not have money; that is, offer his labor for exploitation by the capitalists. Of course he has the freedom of selling or not selling his labor. If he refuses to sell, he will only have the freedom of starvation. Regarding laborers, there is no essential difference between such freedom and coercion.

Capitalism rapidly expanded the scope of production. Thanks to the social nature of production, it became possible and necessary for the social possession of the means of production. This great discovery of Marx and Engels will never be obliterated in the history of mankind. The material force to effect this change is the contemporary proletariat. The birth of socialism has proved the scientific foresight of Marx and Engels. Although the newly-born socialist society is still young and imperfect and has many defects, it is the first time in the history of mankind over thousands of years that a country free of exploitation and oppression has emerged and the people have become masters of their own affairs. Moreover, it has lasted for some 70 years. This hard fact has proved that such a society can emerge and exist. This is the true new era of history.

This is not tantamount to the final solution. In other words, there is still a long way to go before eventually resolving the problem. The fact that the laboring people assumed political power and maintained it for a considerable length of time does not mean that the people's political power will last forever. The fact that the people have become masters of their own affairs also does not mean that there is no possibility of the people being reduced once again to slaves. Practice has not yet offered such evidence. We must make efforts in this regard. Three problems in the following two respects merit attention: First, socialism originally won victory from the weak link of capitalism. This is reasonable because herein lay the deepest oppression. It also gave rise to the following problem: Compared with the big capitalist powers, there was a wide gap in economic development. The industrial output value of the Soviet Union in 1913 was approximately one-thirtieth of that of the United States. Moreover, there was almost no modern industry at all in old China. There were only "poverty and blankness" and the title of "sick man in the East." The only properties we had were extorted by the imperialists in the form of indemnity, which became their primitive accumulation. Naturally, socialist countries cannot adopt the means of external plunder to solve the problem of their primitive accumulation. It would also be impractical to rely on foreign aid. We could only tighten our belt to develop socialist construction, although the gap could not be made up within a short time. This was not the fault of the socialist system. Of the capitalist countries, there are at least dozens whose development lags behind that of the socialist countries. As the developed capitalist countries were richer than the socialist countries, they used their financial resources to exert an influence. Some people in the socialist countries admired and even pursued capitalist lifestyles. With international exchange at unequal values and huge profits plundered by the developed capitalist countries from the developing countries, it was possible for the developed capitalist countries to implement certain policies of mitigating class contradictions at home, offer certain benefits to the working class, and increase their power to create confusion. Consequently, some people could not clearly see through the fundamental difference between socialism and capitalism and thus accepted the policy of reformism or opportunism, once again depriving the laboring people of their status as masters.

Second, as socialism is a brand new system, there are many problems to be studied and explored theoretically and practically on how the laboring people should become masters and how to possess commonly and use the means of production to develop social production. Some methods can be gradually perfected only through repeated experiments. Contradictions are unavoidable in this process and some of them may sometimes become acute. If the problem is not properly handled, it may give others an advantage.

Viewed from the historic angle, sharp struggles, setbacks, and repetition are unavoidable following the birth of a

new system. The revolution in which the bourgeoisie replaced the feudal landlord class underwent numerous restorations and also committed many mistakes. Nevertheless, the trend of history cannot be altered. The repeated trials of strength will enable the newly-born system constantly to draw experience and lessons from the struggles, further perfect itself, and eventually get a firm foothold.

Now socialism, which is being practiced, has posed many deep problems for people to ponder. This is an opportunity for us to adopt further a scientific attitude to deepen our understanding of socialism. Many comrades have made useful efforts in this regard. We hope that more comrades will join us in this common research. So long as our attitude is scientific, a further study will enable us to advance unswervingly along the socialist road.

KMT Official Views Troop Deployment in Fujian

HK1310014390 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 13 Oct 90 p 8

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam in Taipei]

[Text] A senior Kuomintang (KMT) official yesterday said Beijing had deployed additional troops to the coast of Fujian province, and reports about the Chinese army establishing a new Fuzhou military region were not pure speculation.

At the same time, the Premier, Mr Hau Pei-tsun [Hao Po-tsun], said Taiwan had "complete knowledge" of China's military movements and that Taiwan's defence forces were adequate to repel attacks.

In a speech yesterday, the head of the Mainland Affairs Committee (MAC) of the KMT, Dr Alexander Cheng Hsin-hsiung, said that according to MAC intelligence, Beijing had recently moved troops, including amphibious and air-borne units, to the Fujian coast to stage war games together with soldiers already stationed there.

"The newly-deployed troops have since remained in Fujian," Dr Cheng said.

He indicated the MAC did not dismiss reports in the Japanese press earlier this year that Beijing had established a new military region centred on Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian province, with a view to putting more pressure on the KMT stronghold.

"The reports are not pure rumours," he said. "They have deliberately been leaked (to the press) to intimidate Taiwan."

In numerous talks with Taiwan politicians and journalists, Beijing leaders, including the President, Mr Yang Shangkun, have denied that Beijing has established the Fuzhou military region.

Speaking at the Legislative Yuan yesterday, Mr Hau, a former defence minister and chief of general staff of the army, said Taiwan could repel any aggression from the mainland.

"At present, our defence establishment cannot be compared with that of the Chinese communists," Mr Hau said. "While it is not strong enough to recover the mainland, it is beyond question that the military can guarantee the safety of Taiwan."

Political analysts in Taiwan say the leaders of the Government and the Kuomintang have mounted a "double-edged" campaign to counter the psychological warfare of Beijing and to ensure internal stability.

"The KMT is playing up the threat from the mainland in order to blunt the development of Taiwanese independence movement, seen by most people here as provocation against Beijing," a local editor said.

"At the same time, Taipei is anxious to reassure the jittery public that the military is adequate to counter attacks from north."

Military analysts in Beijing and Hong Kong say that while PLA [People's Liberation Army] headquarters may have moved more soldiers to Fujian province, it is highly unlikely that a full fledged military region has been set up there.

Mr Hau also reiterated Taiwan's claim of sovereignty over the Diaoyutai archipelago east of the island.

He was answering queries raised yesterday by legislators concerning reports that the Japanese Government had allowed a rightwing political group to build a lighthouse on a Diaoyutai islet.

A Defence Ministry official said the Diaoyutai area was patrolled by the Taiwanese navy, which would take whatever action ordered by the Government.

68th Export Commodities Fair Opening Celebrated

OW1510223490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1640 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Guangzhou, October 15 (XINHUA)—Some 400 industrialists and businessmen from Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan were invited to a cocktail party here today at Guangzhou's Huayuan Restaurant to celebrate the opening of the 68th export commodities fair.

Guo Rongchang, deputy secretary of the provincial Communist Party committee of Guangdong, gave a brief introduction to the economic situation in Guangdong at the reception, which was hosted by the Chamber of Commerce and Trade Association of Foreign Businessmen of Guangdong.

The industrial output value in the first nine months of this year was 12 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year, according to Guo. Also, the early rice

harvest has been a good one with the late rice also expected to be good, he said.

The market is brisk and prices are stable. In addition, inflation is under control, said Guo.

Henry Ying Tung Fok, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong, and Ma Wan Kei, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, made speeches of congratulation in which they expressed their willingness to improve contacts with the Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Foreign Businessmen of Guangdong.

Airport Security Unchanged in Guangzhou, Shanghai

HK1510024590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Oct 90 p 1

[By Geoff Crothall]

[Text] Two weeks after one of China's worst air disasters, no concrete measures have been taken to improve security at Guangzhou and Shanghai, two of the country's busiest airports.

At Guangzhou's Baiyun Airport, scene of the tragedy in which at least 128 people lost their lives after a hijacked Boeing 737 crashed on the runway, unauthorised personnel were entering the tarmac unhindered through a side gate near the domestic arrivals building.

The gate remained open to allow passengers to leave but several people entered the complex the same way without being stopped by security men and could have easily reached a number of unguarded planes.

At Shanghai's Hongqiao international airport the security checks on passengers boarding domestic flights, the target of nearly all hijacks in China, remain cursory.

A young man dozing by the check-in hall X-ray machine said he was not aware of any changes to security procedures following the crash at Baiyun, an incident he was only vaguely aware of.

"We have had a couple of meetings about fostering the spirit of the Asian Games but nothing about improving security," he said.

A colleague holding a soft-porn magazine added: It doesn't concern us anyway.

"The plane was going from Xiamen to Guangzhou why should that bother us?"

Their attitude seemed to be echoed by their colleagues in the security clearance area between the check-in and departure hall.

Only once in 40 minutes was a passenger asked to open their luggage after it has passed through the X-ray machine and no one was frisked for concealed weapons.

All passengers had to pass through a metal detector gate but that actually sounded an alarm on two occasions when no one was passing through.

Asked how often the gate was checked, security staff simply shrugged their shoulders.

Security at China's airports has traditionally been geared to ensuring passengers have the tight travel documents rather than checking luggage for dangerous items.

This aspect of security was intensified after the June 4 massacre last year when hundreds of public security officers were drafted in to the airports to prevent dissidents escaping.

Meanwhile, passengers on internal flights are still allowed to carry on far more hand luggage than would normally be permitted in the West.

The construction of a new terminal building at Hongqiao Airport has raised the security risk there by allowing hundreds of casual construction workers access to the site.

Workers on the site say their identity is rarely checked.

Cultural Workers To Counter 'Hostile Forces'

*HK1610045690 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
14 Oct 90 p 25*

["Special dispatch:" "He Jingzhi Urges Cultural Workers To Counter Hatred of 'Hostile Forces'"]

[Text] News from Beijing: At present, the ultra-left ideological trend is still spreading in China's literary arena. Recently, Minister of Culture He Jingzhi again called on cultural workers on the mainland to "have the boldness to withstand the madness and hatred of hostile forces at home and abroad" and "not to waver in criticizing bourgeois liberalization and various bourgeois erroneous ideologies, however great the resistance is and whatever scolding we may get."

Sources here disclosed that, despite his dispute in the ZHONGGUO WENHUA BAO [Chinese Cultural News] incident of last May with Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, who is renowned for outspokenness and enlightenment, and the ensuing criticism from the CPC high level, He Jingzhi's position among the conservatives in the literary circle remains firm. On the other hand, Li Ruihuan has been under tremendous pressure after the aforesaid incident and has appeared less frequently on some major public occasions over the past months.

He Jingzhi also emphasized: "We should not waver in criticizing bourgeois liberalization and various erroneous bourgeois ideologies, however great the resistance is and whatever scolding we may get, but should have the boldness to counter the madness and hatred of hostile forces at home and abroad."

In addition, Malqinhu, leading party group secretary of the Chinese Writers' Association, also reiterated at the association's national branch work conference, which ended last month, it is necessary to continuously implement the policy of "grasping rectification with one hand and grasping prosperity with the other" and to oppose bourgeois liberalization. He also emphasized, under the premise of reaching a common understanding on Communist China's literature and art line and guiding principles, the mentality of the writers' contingent should be expeditiously adjusted and the training of new talents in literature should be reinforced from the high plane of the development strategy.

On the other hand, rectification in China's literary circle has not yet come to an end. Following the suspension and rectification of the publishing company of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the leading body of the Writers Publishing House was also forced to be disbanded in early July. The Writers Publishing House has made considerable contributions in literary circles on the mainland and has published 400 books in the past five years, many of which won awards both at home and abroad. It is learned that all workers and staff members of the said publishing house have given a comparatively strong reaction to the disbanding and restructuring of the house's leading group.

Over 36,000 Corruption, Bribery Cases Handled

*HK1510050690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1306 GMT 12 Oct 90*

[Dispatch by RENMIN RIBAO Reporter Mao Lei (3029 4320) and XINHUA Reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009): "Some 30,000 Cases of People Surrendering Themselves to Authorities During the Period Specified by the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate's 'Notice' Have been Investigated and Handled"]

[Text] Beijing 12 October (XINHUA)—More than 30,000 cases of people surrendering themselves to judicial departments during the period specified by the "Notice" of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have been investigated and handled. According to a briefing, from January to August this year, procuratorial organs throughout the nation investigated and handled over 36,000 cases of corruption and bribery, with the case-handling rate being 81.3 percent, and thus saved more than 634 million yuan in economic losses for the state. A certain number of people involved in the cases mentioned above surrendered themselves to judicial departments.

Zhao Dengju, director of the Corruption and Bribery Procuratorial Department of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, briefed the second national meeting of procuratorial organs on the investigation work of combating corruption and bribery, which was held today, on the abovementioned situation.

Zhao Dengju said: New advances have been made in many aspects of the investigation work of combating corruption and bribery this year. Their main manifestations are that numerous cases are placed on file for investigation and prosecution; numerous cases are solved; of the registered cases, a large number are important and major corruption and bribery cases; great amounts of economic losses are saved; and the efficiency of investigation work is markedly improved.

According to the data provided by the meeting, from January to August this year, the number of corruption and bribery cases filed by procuratorial organs all over the country for investigation and prosecution was 45,000 or more, an increase of 70 percent over the corresponding period last year, of which major cases of corruption and bribery involving more than 10,000 yuan each were 13,000 or more, 100 percent more than the same period last year. The number of corruption and bribery cases filed by procuratorial organs throughout the nation for investigation and prosecution since the beginning of this year, cases which involved one million yuan each, was 24.

In the January-August period of this year, the number of county cadres at and above the section level who were involved in corruption, bribery, and other economic criminal cases and whose cases were investigated and handled by procuratorial organs all over the country was 924, of whom 35 were prefectural cadres at or above the bureau level.

Li Ruihuan Attends Xian 'Fireworks Festival'

*OW1310132890 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Oct 90*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] To mark the 2,100th year opening of the Silk Road, the ancient city Xian held a large fireworks festival yesterday evening. Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; responsible comrades from the party, government, military organs in Shaanxi's Xian City; foreign friends from all around the world; compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; Overseas Chinese; and representatives of mass organizations from China's northwestern provinces and autonomous regions, watched the first day of the display of fireworks.

Prior to the fireworks display, 12 groups of folk artists from the Xian suburbs and from several of Shaanxi's counties gave such performances as drum-beating and stilt-walking.

The six kinds of fireworks put up by pyrotechnists from Shaanxi's Pucheng county fully show the grace and charm of this traditional Chinese art.

Leaders Pay Respect to Late CPPCC Member

*OW1310041790 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 90*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of the auditorium where the deceased comrade, Jin Li, is lying in state. This is followed by a medium shot of Yang Shangkun, in Western business suit and wearing a white flower on the lapel, paying last respects to the deceased and comforting his family members. Camera then cuts to medium shots of Qin Jiwei and Ding Guangen paying last respects to the deceased. Deng Pufang, Deng Xiaoping's son, is seen in wheel chair, passing by the deceased] Comrade Jin Li, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and vice president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, died of illness in Beijing on 30 September at the age of 63. A ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing this afternoon to pay last respects to the late comrade.

Yang Shangkun, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, and other leading comrades, as well as people of various circles at home and abroad, attended the ceremony.

Comrade Jin Li worked for a long period to promote friendly ties between China and foreign countries at the people-to-people level. He had worked at the Red Cross Society of China, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and the China-Japan Friendship Association. Over the decades, he performed valuable service in increasing mutual understanding between the Chinese people and the people of other countries and promoting international peace and friendship. He won the trust and respect of people of all quarters at home and abroad.

Qin Jiwei, Yang Baibang Honor General's Death

*OW1610102090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1231 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)—Lieutenant General Xu Zhongxiang, a loyal communist fighter, an outstanding military education worker and leader, and former dean of studies at the National Defence University, died of illness on 22 September at the age of 63.

The ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Xu Zhongxiang was held today at the hall of the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Beijing. Qin Jiwei, Yang Baibang, Wang Ping, and Xiao Ke; the CPC Central Committee, the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Defence, the PLA [People's Liberation Army] General Staff Department, the PLA General Political Department, the PLA General Logistics Department, and the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; and the leading organs of Hebei's Boye County, sent wreaths.

Comrade Li Desheng and others attended the ceremony to pay last respects and sent wreaths. [passage omitted]

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HK1610121290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
14 Oct 90 p 8

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Article by Zheng Keyang: "Strengthen Building of Village-Level Organizations with the Party Branch as the Core, Guide the Peasants in Firmly Embarking on the Socialist Road"

Article by Gao Guang: "Mass Line Is the Lifeblood of a Ruling Party"

Article by Zhu Senlin: "Continue To Accelerate Development of Export-Oriented Economy in the Course of Economic Improvement and Rectification"

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Article by Zhu Gelin: "Has the Essence of Capitalism Changed?—Commenting on Comrade Tong Dalin's Several Viewpoints on the Question Concerning Contemporary Capitalism's Essence"

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Article by Sun Zhenhua: "A Rambling Talk on 'Cozy Nest'"

Military

Series Views Beijing Military Region Reshuffle

HK1510235590 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese
No. 45, 6 Oct 90 pp 24-25

[Article by Hua Chen (5478 6966): "Beijing Military Region Is of the Greatest Importance"—seventh and last installment of series analyzing People's Liberation Army military region reshuffle]

[Text] Of the seven major military regions in China, the Beijing Military Region is the focus of attention. Under the jurisdiction of this military region are the Beijing Garrison, the Tianjin Garrison, the Hebei Provincial

Military District, the Shanxi Provincial Military District, and the Inner Mongolian Military District. Geographically, it borders on the Bo Hai to the east and faces Mongolia and the Soviet Union in the west. It undertakes the heavy task of protecting Beijing City.

The military strength of the Beijing Military Region ground forces ranks first in the country. There are five group armies in this military region, two (the 28th and 63d Armies) stationed in Shanxi Province and three (the 27th, 38th, and 65th Armies) stationed in Hebei Province, all surrounding Beijing City. During last year's 4 June crackdown, these highly modernized group armies were more involved than other military units and their duration of stay in Beijing was longer than that of other military units. Such being the case, the different opinions of new and old leaders in this military region resulting from the different degrees of involvement in the crackdown have caused anxiety in CPC leading circles. Xu Kexian, commander of the 38th Army stationed in Baoding, Hebei Province, was an Army-level leader dismissed from office because of his refusal to follow the higher authorities' order to carry out armed suppression against the students. Most probably, this was not an individual case.

The Beijing Military Region's Strength Is the Greatest

Principal leaders of the Beijing Military Region have always maintained certain connections with the central authorities and are therefore influenced by them. Chi Haotian, incumbent chief of staff, was deputy political commissar of the Beijing Military Region when the "gang of four" was downed in 1976 and the then second political commissar of the military region was incumbent National Defense Minister, Qin Jiwei. Holding the post of Beijing Military Regional commander from 1980 to 1987, Qin Jiwei was the most capable assistant to Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping. As the general commander of the grand military parade in celebration of the 35th Founding Anniversary of the PRC in 1984, he purposely gave prominence to Deng Xiaoping, top party, government, and military leader. It can be said that Deng Xiaoping was immensely proud of himself at that time and with Hu Yaobang as CPC general secretary, Zhao Ziyang as premier of the State Council, veteran marshals holding military posts, the Second Field Army and major military regions in hand, the achievements in rural and urban reforms spreading, and important consideration being provided for military reform. The whole nation was united as one and the momentum of reforms was irresistible. This was the scene only five years ago.

Zhang Gong Was Promoted for His Military Exploits in the Crackdown

How is the present situation in the Beijing Military Region? Former Military Regional Commander Zhou Yibing (aged 68), appointed in November 1987, and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua (aged 69) have both been removed from office and their whereabouts are

unknown. In terms of age, it is normal that they should have been discharged from office, because the maximum age limit for leaders of major military regions is 65. Newly appointed Regional Commander Wang Chengbin (aged 62) and Political Commissar Zhang Gong (aged 55) are younger than the above two. The latter, in particular, is the youngest political commissar of a military region. His qualifications are also lower than those of other political commissars. He joined the Armed Forces in 1951 and the party in 1961. His appointment with such military and party qualifications to the post of political commissar in the most important military region was obviously due to other factors. Since he was a staff member of the Beijing Military Region Logistics Department in 1962, he has never been assigned to posts in other military regions or field armies. Therefore, he does not have practical combat experience. He first came to notice when he was promoted to deputy secretary general of the Political Department in 1979. Three years later he was appointed to the post of director of the Organization Section of the Political Department and took up the post of director of the Political Department in 1985. His rapid promotion had much to do with Yang Baibing. Yang Baibing assumed the post of deputy director of the Beijing Military Region's Political Department in 1979, was promoted to deputy political commissar of the military region in 1982, and political commissar three years later, always remaining Zhang Gong's superior in the political work system. In 1988 both of them were in the same military delegation to East Europe. Another member of the delegation was Yu Yongbo, incumbent deputy director of the General Political Department. Obviously, they are officers under Yang Baibing's direct control and their relations are becoming closer.

Zhang Gong's greatest exploit was his denial of the Armed Forces' massacre on 4 June. In his capacity as director of the Political Department of the martial law troops, he asserted during a television interview that only "23 people died" on 4 June. Thus like Yuan Mu, he became the mouthpiece of the CPC hard-liners. When Yang Baibing was promoted secretary general of the Central Military Commission in November last year, he of course did not forget to show solicitude toward his assistants. During the "exchange of cadres," the reason Zhang Gong was able to remain at the important post of political commissar of the Beijing Military Region was none other than his good relations with Yang Baibing.

On 6 August, SHANXI RIBAO reported on the opening of a memorial hall for Liu Guogeng, a "defender of the republic." Zhang Gong spoke on behalf of the Beijing Military Regional CPC Committee. One point is worthy of attention, in military rank he was promoted from major general to lieutenant general. He was present on this occasion because he liked to give publicity to "quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital city" and to turn it into political teaching material. Let us wait and see whether this will be bad or good luck for him.

New Commander Pays Much Attention to Military Training

Newly appointed commander, Wang Chengbin, was originally deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region under the leadership of Xiang Shouzhi, who served under Qin Jiwei during the Liberation War and the Korean War. It still remains to be seen if Wang Chengbin's appointment to the present post has anything to do with Qin Jiwei. Coming from the Third Field Army, Wang Chengbin formed ties with Chief of Staff Chi Haotian long ago. A graduate of the Military Academy in 1981, Wang Chengbin was appointed president of the Nanchang Army School in 1983. He assumed the post of Nanjing Military Regional commander in 1985 although he had never been an Army commander. We may draw an inference that he is a professional officer who takes much account of regular military training. Because of his strong military academic background, his appointment as commander of the Beijing Military Region has much to do with the military training provided for Beijing college students. In mid-July of this year, he reviewed the completion of one-year military training for the 1989 Beijing University students at the Shijiazhuang Military Academy. In addition, his neutral political stand is easily acceptable to all party and military blocs. This may be one of the reasons why he holds the supreme post in the Beijing Military Region.

Relevant information reveals that other newly appointed members of Beijing Military Region leading circles are leaders promoted from within the military region, with a small scope for reshuffle. Obviously this is to stabilize the leading group. Two major changes find expression in Zou Yuqi's promotion from military regional chief of staff to deputy military regional commander, and in Lieutenant General Yao Xian's promotion from deputy air commander of the military region to air commander and deputy military regional commander. Li Laizhu, appointed deputy commander in 1985, and Deputy Political Commissar Chen Peimin remain in their posts. Dong Xuelin, newly appointed deputy commander of the military region and concurrently commander of the Beijing Garrison, is worth mentioning. He was originally commander of the Hebei Provincial Military District and became a member of the Beijing Military Regional CPC Committee in 1985. He is closely connected with militia work in Hebei. This appointment suggests CPC emphasis on the role of the militia and reservists in maintaining social order and stability, a task that should be carried out in ordinary time, instead of activating regular troops, which may make the relations between soldiers and civilians tense.

The Armed Police Force Is Actually a Military Force

Apart from stabilizing social order by means of the militia, the Armed Police Force has also keyed itself up for the same task. A recent JIEFANGJUN BAO report said that the Second Police Corps in Beijing City is a local armed police force at the provincial level possessing

two military divisions. An expert familiar with military affairs pointed out that the so-called Armed Police Force is actually composed of People's Liberation Army [PLA] soldiers wearing police uniforms; as a matter of fact, it is a PLA force in disguise. Zhou Yushu, commander of the Armed Police Force General Headquarters, was originally commander of the 24th Group Army stationed in Chengde, Hebei Province. Some officers and soldiers under his command may have changed their uniforms and performed duties in Beijing. Newly appointed Political Commissar Xu Shouzheng was originally deputy director of the Beijing Military Region's Political Department; he has now changed into an a police uniform. A foreign press report earlier revealed that some policemen guarding the Asian Games village were wearing wristwatches marked "Defender of the Republic." These wristwatches were awarded by the Central Military Commission to soldiers who participated in the 4 June crackdown. As a matter of fact, martial law was exercised in Beijing during the Asian Games without being formally declared and the whole city was waiting with bated breath for the return to normal life after the games. This practice may be described as coping with a special situation without mobilizing regular troops and obviously suggests that the authorities have considered new methods since the 4 June incident.

No detailed information is available on the new leaders holding the two important posts of chief of staff and director of the Political Department of the Beijing Military Region, nor is analysis possible.

From a comprehensive review of the new leaders of the seven major military regions, we can understand the CPC Central Committee's assessment and consideration of various factors, the most important being revolutionization and professionalism, namely, morality and talent. The Beijing Military Region is put in the last installment of this series of analyses because it plays a decisive role and is the focus of the personnel reshuffle in all military regions. Controversy over its new leaders is the strongest, particularly over the candidates for the post of political commissar. This military region is facing a severe test and, for this reason, military strongman Yang Shangkun called for "unity" at an enlarged meeting of the military region in late June. He said: "I have frequently said this at Central Military Commission meetings and today I would like to say it again. But what is more important is to put it into effect." In conclusion he reminded the participants of the saying "Unity Is Strength." Obviously, "unity" still remains a problem of which top military leading circles should take serious account. Factors causing disunity are complex but the most important is none other than the earth-shattering 4 June massacre. It is an ironclad fact that the people's soldiers made the people bleed. Maybe it is impossible for the entire Armed Forces to reach a consensus on the 4 June incident. At a time when the responsibility for the 4 June crackdown has not been ascertained, all actions for unity, including the Asian Games, are only idle dreams and will be of no avail.

Unstable feelings in the military will continue to remain a spiritual yoke for the authorities.

List of Newly Appointed Beijing Military Regional leaders

Current position	Name	When appointed	Former position
Commander	Wang Chengbin	1990	Deputy commander of Nanjing Military Region
Political Commissar	Zhang Gong	1990	Director of Political Department of Beijing Military Region
Deputy Commander, and Commander of Beijing Garrison	Dong Xuelin	1990	Commander of Hebei Provincial Military District
Deputy Commander	Li Laizhu	1985	President of Shijiazhuang Army School
Deputy Commander	Zou Yuqi	1990	Chief of Staff of Beijing Military Region
Deputy Commander and Air Commander	Yao Xian	1990	Deputy Air Commander of Beijing Military Region
Deputy Political Commissar	Chen Peimin	1985	Political commissar of a military unit
Chief of Staff	Unknown		
Director of Political Department	Unknown		

Naval Modernization Achievement Reviewed

OW1310021690 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 90

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video begins with the announcer reading from a prepared report, followed by a film clip showing warships and aircraft maneuvering and personnel doing research as well as a submarine under construction and testing underwater missile launching] The ranks of scientists and technicians in the People's Navy have been expanding without interruption since the Navy's founding 41 years ago. Today, the Navy has more than 5,000 specialized technological categories, and more than half of its cadres are scientists and technicians. Scientific and technological cadres have become an important force in the Navy's development.

The Navy is a knowledge- and technology-intensive combined armed service. Science and technology play a prominent role in the Navy's modernization program. The vast numbers of scientific-technological cadres are the brain trust in policy decision-making at different levels in the development of the Navy. The Naval Equipment Demonstration Center [hai jun zhuang bei lun zheng zhong xin], which was established in 1983 and is praised as one of the first modern think-tanks, has become a research and demonstration institute incorporating warships, aircraft, electronics, and other departments with nearly 160 specialized fields. The center has

produced a number of high-level, large-system research and demonstration results, providing scientific foundation for the Navy's equipment development.

Scientific-technological cadres play a key role in the development and maintenance of equipment. Chairman Mao once said: Nuclear submarines must be built, even if it takes 10,000 years. Working together for more than 20 years and after as many as a thousand trial voyages, the Navy's representative office at a certain plant and the plant's researchers and production personnel have developed the first-generation torpedo-attack-type and guided-missile nuclear submarine [yu lei gong ji xing he dao dan he qian ting] for the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. In addition, they have also successfully completed experiments in underwater missile launching and deep-water long-duration voyage [da shen du chang shi jian de hang xing shi yan] of the nuclear submarine, adding a new chapter to the annals of development of the Navy.

At a certain naval experimental base, several thousand scientific-technological cadres pooled their intelligence and wisdom and dedicated their youth to making a once desolate beach into a multipurpose testing ground for different types of new weapons. Over the last decade, they completed some 400 testing missions, producing as many as 1,000 research results.

Economic & Agricultural

Scholars View Economic Development in 1990's

HK1510134890 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 41, 8 Oct 90 pp 16, 17

[Article by Jiao Ran (3542 3544): "Chinese Scholars Ponder Over China's Road to Economic Development During the 1990's"]

[Text] The 1990's are the last 10 years of this century and also the 10 years for determining the "seat" of each nation in the 21st century. How should China, which is confronted with various opportunities and challenges, absorb experiences, draw lessons, and make wise decisions from the successes and failures of various countries in the world on the road to modernization, so as to smoothly advance its own course of modernization? Recently, this reporter interviewed several scholars of the Economic, Technological, and Social Development Research Center of the State Council, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Chinese Modernization Study Society concerning this theme.

Reflections on the "Classical Development Mode"

Scholars are of the opinion that, due to the various global issues accumulated and precipitated in the post-war development of industrial civilization, such as an acute shortage of resources, ecological aggravation, and population expansion, as well as threats to human survival peculiar to the nuclear age, all countries in the world share certain common interests of a global nature for the

first time. Besides, the strengthening of economic interdependence and the increasingly apparent interrelationships and interactions in policy decisions have increasingly made all countries an inseparable entity economically, from which no country or region can stay aloof in its existence and development.

In the light of such conditions, China must, in the process of realizing the four modernizations, look squarely at such issues of the times as population, environment, resources, and irrational international distribution. It should be noted that, after experiencing high-speed development for more than 100 years, the Western countries have come to the end of the road in the "classical-type" development characterized mainly by the consumption of large quantities of non-renewable resources and are in search of new development modes.

Deng Yingtao, associate research fellow of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, held: It is quite necessary to conscientiously reflect on the road taken by developed countries, the "classical development mode," as believed in by a lot of people. To date, all countries achieving high-speed modernization, whether in the East or in the West and whatever disparities there may be in their social systems, resources conditions, historical starting points, and cultural origins, as well as consumption modes, are extremely similar in terms of consumption of large quantities of irreplaceable resources and incessantly accelerating material and economic growths. Such a development mode is adopted by almost all developing countries going towards modernization.

However, stern realities and various increasingly imminent issues have posed a challenge to this classic.

Take the United States as an illustration. Specialists estimate that Americans, who make up less than six percent of the world's population, have consumed approximately more than one-third of the world's annual production of mineral resources to maintain their present living standard. In terms of such a consumption volume, the majority of developing countries in the world do not possess the resources conditions at all. It is quite doubtful how much longer such conditions can be maintained by even a minority of developed countries.

According to an estimate by specialists, if China is to achieve its high level of modernization in accordance with the U.S. mode, so far as energy is concerned, per capita consumption of energy resources will be 10.87 tonnes of standard fuels by 2060, reaching an aggregate of 14.131 billion tonnes of standard fuels. This is equivalent to 2.17 times the world's consumption volume in 1970! From this, we can see that it is absolutely impossible for China to take that "classical-type development road" as represented by the United States.

The New Development Mode and China's Future

As China will not be able to take the classical-type development road chosen by the majority of the post-war less-developed countries, what development mode

should it adopt to realize modernization? Scholars maintained: In line with its actual conditions, China should implement a new strategy that can guarantee survival and maintain continued development. Its key idea is to establish a production system based on low-level consumption of resources, a livelihood system of moderate consumption, an economic system of steadily improving economic growth and of continuously increasing economic efficiency, and a social system that ensures social effect and social equitability, rationally develop resources, prevent pollution, and maintain ecological balance.

Is such a strategic option viable? Scholars pointed out: The development of modern science and technology, numerous experiences of advanced exploration by modern Western countries, and the lessons of underdeveloped countries have made clear to all that by relying on modern technology, sorting out Western cultural heritage, discarding its superficial lure, and absorbing its essence, it is possible for the ancient civilization of the Chinese nation to regenerate like the phoenix in the blazing fire.

Scholars particularly pointed out: We should exercise discretion and discernment with respect to each individual new, high technology. Of the burgeoning high technologies, there is the stock technology [cun liang ji shu 1317 6852 2111 2611], such as pneumatolysis and liquefaction of coal and nuclear fusion; there is also the flow technology [liu liang ji shu 3177 6852 2111 2611], such as solar energy and wind energy. Stock technology requires an immense investment and the payment of a high cost. And, with environmental pollution and decline in environmental quality, the problems that need to be solved increase tremendously. But, investment in the modern flow technology can play its part in long-term development, because the energy saved in flow technology, such as solar energy and wind energy, will not be exhausted. Besides, there are no environmental problems. Therefore, China should focus its attention on flow technology, not only following the track of world's high technology development, but also striving to take the lead. The reason is simple. As a gigantic country with over 1.1 billion people, China's per capita share of fresh water, arable land, energy, and iron ores is all less than half of the world's average level. China has therefore a more pressing demand for them. Owing to the fact that flow technology cannot be totally alienated from stock technology, China, however, cannot neglect stock technology in modern high technology. China should take preemptive measures in terms of the new-type flow technology and take delayed measures in terms of stock technology. This should be China's basic technological tactics in its new development strategy.

Wu Dan of the Chinese Modernization Study Society maintained: Despite its being a developing country, China has been making quite extensive use of modern stock technology and its use has permeated into every corner of production activities. Therefore, how to more

effectively transform and utilize this technology, integrate it with the new-type flow technology, and make preparations for the future transition to a technological system based on the new-type flow technology, is an issue that requires prompt, conscientious treatment and is also a fundamental strategy chosen for China's modernization in the 1990's.

First, we should strictly prohibit unnecessary, extravagant use of resources. For example, with respect to food and drink production and consumption modes, we should select a balanced mode between animals and plants and avoid the production and consumption modes based on meat, poultry, and eggs. We should establish a communication and transportation structure consisting of bicycles, a good public communication and transportation system, and comparatively mobile taxicab teams. We should develop the production mode of "ecological-type agriculture" and avoid that of "petroleum-type agriculture." We should select a medical system that is based on prevention and self health-care and supplemented by treatment, and avoid a high-technological, large-scale public medical system.

Second, we should strive to expand and perfect the system of recycling materials and resources. This will involve a lot of spending on a short-term basis, but will produce favorable economic results on a long-term basis. According to an analysis of relevant data, China's enormous resources are thrown away in large quantities as waste gas, water, and industrial residue, incurring losses to the tune of 25 billion yuan every year.

Third, we should prolong the service life of articles and goods and avoid the mode of production and life style characterized by high consumption, high production, and high waste by throwing away things immediately after use.

Take Lead in Developing Education

Huang Jian of the Economic, Technological and Social Development Research Center of the State Council emphasized: To realize a new development strategy, the most important thing is to have rich, high-quality human resources. Without such human resources, we will be unable to take preemptive measures, let alone take delayed measures.

Scholars held: China now has over 200 million illiterate people. This has cast a dark shadow over future development, because so far as new development modes are concerned, what restrains China's development is neither capital nor resources, but knowledge. For example, such advanced technology as microprocessors and photoelectric cells may form the nucleus of the new-type flow technology and can conveniently bring energy and information to millions of households. But, the degree and scope of absorbing and utilizing such new technology and new resources depend on people's educational standard to a large extent.

Establish a New Modernization Standard When people view problems with the standard of developed countries, they are likely to reach a pessimistic conclusion on China's future. For example, if we compare each household owning a car with 10 households owning a car, there is a difference of \$800 in per capita national income in this item alone. No wonder some Chinese who had been to the United States reached such a conclusion: China will never catch up with the United States.

But, can we view this problem from a different perspective? Scholars held: It is insufficient to merely use per capita national income to measure a person's spiritual and physical state, because judging by the quality and level of spiritual activities of a person with a certain physical capability, the per capita material consumption volume of many people in developed countries is superfluous. And this is the very essence of the new development mode. In this sense, it is not inconceivable that China will catch up with or even overtake developed countries. It is unnecessary to be blindly pessimistic.

In short, achieving modernization according to the new strategy is China's only road in the 1990's.

New Economic Restructuring Minister Interviewed

OW1710051990 Beijing in English to Western
North America 0400 GMT 16 Oct 90

[From the "Current Affairs" program]

[Text] China has less than three months before its next five-year plan begins. The new minister of the State Economic Restructuring Commission, Chen Jinhua, has been one of the architects of the plan. Radio Beijing's (Li Ping) reports on the minister's interview with the press about China's future economy:

Chen Jinhua accepted his new job last month when Premier Li Peng stepped down as commission minister. Chen Jinhua said the task for his commission over the next decade is already clear.

Chen Jinhua says: The commission will build a mechanism to combine China's socialist planned economy with the market system. China will not waver in its general orientation to a planned economy.

The Economic Restructuring Commission is a department under the State Council and offers guidelines for China's economic reforms. Chen Jinhua was the general manager of the China Petrochemical Corporation before moving to the head of the commission. He has been very supportive of the commission's work to help implement China's latest reforms.

He adds, however, that it is impossible to keep the entire Chinese territory under strict, planned economy control. This is one reason why market regulations can be used.

Chen Jinhua says: The integration of the market and planned systems should vary according to different economic circumstances. His commission will give priority

to establishing multifactor regulators, multiple forms of management, and multiple channels of distribution. An effective market system requires sufficient technology, skilled labor, and a market for capital, as well as real estate.

The minister encourages industrial enterprises to improve their responsibility contract systems. He points out: China still does not have the mechanism to ensure that all enterprises will take full responsibility for profits and losses.

Chen Jinhua says future enterprise reforms will encourage the establishment of enterprise groups and cooperation among different trades. This will reduce inefficiency within particular industries.

The minister admits these reforms will be difficult, but he is confident of success.

Chen Jinhua says: One of the most important factors of reform is wide public acceptance. China's economic reforms have created a strong chance for overall development. The country has gained a lot of experience for its work in the past 12 years.

Chen Jinhua predicts the development will continue in a stable manner.

Rational Consumer Market Reportedly Takes Shape

OW1710050490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0208 GMT 16 Oct 90

["Market survey report": "Sluggishness Is Not the Mainstream of the Consumer Goods Market in Our Country" by reporter Chen Xianxin (7115 2009 9515)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)—An economist told this reporter that when one examines the market, he must pay close attention to supply and demand and conduct a study and analysis of this basic contradiction to be able to get a clear picture of the intrinsic quality of the market and make a distinction between the principal and secondary aspects.

Supply Basically Meets Demand and the Market Is Stabilized

What is the market supply and demand situation in our country at present? The Ministry of Commerce conducted a survey of the supply and demand situation of 645 kinds of major commodities during the first half of the year. Its findings are as follows:

There are 129 kinds of commodities whose supply cannot meet demand. They account for 20 percent of all the commodities surveyed. Compared with 37 percent posted in the second half of last year, we find that commodity supply shortage has diminished by 17 percent.

There are 380 kinds of commodities whose supply basically meets demand. They account for 59 percent of all

the commodities surveyed. The figure shows an increase of 10 percent over the 49 percent posted in the second half of last year.

There are 136 kinds of commodities whose supply exceeds demand. They account for 21 percent of all the commodities surveyed. The figure shows an increase of 7 percent over the 14 percent posted in the second half of last year.

The situation mentioned above clearly shows that commodities in short supply are rapidly decreasing, while commodities whose supply basically meets or exceeds demand are continuing to increase; in fact, they account for 80 percent of all the commodities surveyed. This indicates that the market in our country is stable; that the supply of the majority of commodities is ensured; that the serious shortage of commodities, a problem which has worried the people for decades, has basically improved; and that a consumers market, long expected by the people, is taking shape. These are the main points of the market and the gratifying achievements scored by the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order.

Of course, we must also be aware and admit that there is a market slump. This only indicates, however, serious overstocking of a few commodities which do not enjoy brisk sales. The total volume of retail sales nationwide from January to August this year dropped 1.1 percent from that in the same period of last year. This tends to give the people the wrong impression that a slump has become the market mainstream. However, if we carefully consider the drop in the total volume of retail sales this year against the background of unusual increases in previous years, we will also find that it is normal for this year's volume to be a little lower. The increases in total retail sales volume nationwide ranged from 20 billion to 40 billion yuan annually from 1979 to 1984. The increases soared to 60-162 billion yuan from 1985 to 1989. Last year saw an increase of 66.1 billion yuan despite the fact sales were considered to be in the doldrums. If the increases before 1985 are considered as the norm, the increase of 162 billion yuan in 1988 alone is equivalent to increases of more than four years under normal circumstances. The absolute figure of total retail sales volume nationwide is still very high. Under the circumstances, it is unrealistic to expect an unusual increase to recur soon.

Mature Consumption Trends and Even More Rational Purchases

After an intensive survey of the market, we find obvious changes taking place in demand. The changes show that the people are becoming more mature concerning consumption and that their purchases are becoming even more rational.

Economists specializing in consumption maintain that, after having gone through the two stages of restrictive consumption and blind consumption, the changes in the people's consumption since our country's liberation are

showing signs of maturity and rationality. During the 30 years before the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, because commodities were in short supply, people could only buy their daily necessities using coupons or certificates. This is called restrictive consumption. After the implementation of the reform and open policy, consumer goods production enjoyed very rapid development; family income increased considerably; most coupons and certificates were canceled; and as a result, the people's desire for consumption, which had been repressed for years, erupted like a volcano. Blind consumption began with high consumption in 1984 and reached a peak with panic buying in 1988. The index of the people's standard of consumption throughout the country increased 121.3 percent in five years. The figure is still 44.3 percent more than the increase registered in the 26 years before implementation of the reform. Blind consumption cannot possibly be sustained for very long. It will inevitably drop.

Since the beginning of last year, the state has implemented a series of measures aimed at curtailing inflation of consumption funds. As a result, the consumers have become calm and rational after the buying spree. New changes have thus emerged in consumer needs:

First, the fear of being unable to buy something has basically disappeared following the gradual increase of commodity supplies. The buying behavior has changed from buying without selection to buying selectively, with consumers selecting quality, comparing prices, selecting brand-name goods, and stressing service quality. Moreover, consumers have changed from spending too much money on purchases to buying what is needed or buying selectively with cash in hand.

Second, the trend of buying articles to maintain the value of money has shifted to saving money to maintain its value. Since the state introduced the value-guaranteed savings system, both urban and rural residents have come to understand that buying articles to maintain the value of money is not reliable and that it is better to save their money in order to maintain its value.

Third, the concept of competing in extravagance has weakened, while the concept of planned consumption based on expenditure and revenue has been strengthened. For many years, equalitarianism in income distribution led to equalitarianism in consumption. Once the gap between income and consumption widened, a strong mentality to compete in spending emerged because of the inability to adapt to the situation, which in turn led to consumption behavior that encouraged unduly high levels of spending. However, after paying their debts, families are now able to better plan for their livelihood.

Fourth, as consumption patterns show, while satisfying their immediate needs, consumers are paying more attention to long-term accumulation of funds for spending on important items. On major consumer items of families, in addition to saving money to buy durable goods for traditional weddings and childbirth, as well as

for rural housing construction, consideration must now be given to new consumption trends inevitably brought about by the commercialization of housing units, opening of universities to self-paying students, labor insurance, and reform of the medical system. Therefore, people must make careful calculations, or even try to cut down daily household expenses, in order to prepare for long-term purchases.

The new trend in the people's consumption indicates that there will be no big fluctuations in market demand. On the contrary, market demand is stabilizing and increasing at the proper degree. A steady increase in demand has not only been conducive to checking inflation and the overheated economy; it has also created favorable conditions for adjusting the unbalanced industrial setup, upgrading the efficiency of existing enterprises, and bringing about a sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the national economy.

Curb Market Sluggishness, Transform Negative Factors

The sluggish sale of some commodities in the market because of supply exceeding demand has truly brought about difficulties for some factories producing consumer goods. It has caused overstocking of products, impeded the turnover of funds, and made it difficult to continue production. These negative factors should be viewed correctly. First, it is necessary to transform market pressure into a motive force by striving to readjust the product mix, update readily marketable products, and change efficiency in terms of growth rate into meaningful efficiency. As long as we are serious in our work, we can change negative factors into positive ones. Second, the key to solving the condition of a sluggish market lies in the market of production means, not in the consumer goods market. As long as we analyze the overstocking of finished products in industrial enterprises, we will be able to understand this problem thoroughly and clearly.

According to statistics, as of the end of May, overstocked finished products by industrial enterprises at and above the county level throughout the country amounted to 174.8 billion yuan, of which heavy industrial products accounted for 84.1 billion yuan and light industrial products 90.7 billion yuan. According to estimates, consumer goods accounted for about 35 percent of the total amount of finished products and was worth about 60 billion yuan. After adjustment for normal turnover inventory worth 20 billion yuan, the real amount of overstocked consumer goods was worth about 40 billion yuan, accounting for one fourth of the total amount of overstocked finished products. Even if all the consumer goods were bought by commercial departments and customers, it would have been impossible to eliminate overstocking of products worth 110 billion yuan in the form of means of production. Therefore, the decline in industrial production and economic efficiency was caused mainly by the excessive overstocking of production materials due to the irrational industrial setup; it was not entirely caused by the sluggishness in the consumer goods market.

Establishment of Transnational Enterprises Urged

*OW1510182990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1548 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Qinhuangdao, October 15 (XINHUA)—Some economic experts and scholars called on outward-looking enterprises to strengthen internationalization of their business operations.

They made the call at a symposium of internationalization of business operations organized here by the China Chemicals Import and Export Corporation. The symposium was attended by more than 50 experts and scholars from various ministries and commissions under the State Council and institutions of higher learning in the field of economy and foreign trade.

Using the latest results of their research on transnational corporations, the experts and scholars explored the necessity and possibilities for Chinese enterprises to internationalize their operations and establish transnational companies.

They were unanimous that the transformation of outward looking enterprises into transnationals is not only the inevitable product of China's policy of reform and opening to the outside world but also follows the world trend of internationalization of production. This involves international division of labor and use both international and domestic resources and markets. To accelerate modernization, they said, it is necessary for China to enter the world economic arena.

Tian Guangtao, Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice president of the China International Trade Society, told the symposium that the internationalization, regionalization and grouping is an irreversible trend of the world economy and trade. Under the conditions of mutual independence and international division of labor, not only production and circulation but also capital, technology, information and transportation are going toward internationalization.

Internationalization is the direction of China's big enterprises, said Sun Weiyan, president of the University of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and head of the Transnationals Research Center. In the world today, transnationals and international monopoly capital are dominant and if China is to operate in the international arena, it should have its own transnationals.

Zheng Dunxun, general manager of the China Chemicals Import and Export Corporation (Sinochem), which has internationalized its business operations, said that internationalization of business operations conforms to the strategic objectives of China's economic development. He said that the government should work out strategic counter-measures to go with the trend of internationalization. He deemed it possible for China's big corporations to internationalize their operations under the present domestic and international conditions.

China began to invest overseas in 1979. Over the past 10 years, 645 enterprises have opened overseas, with a total investment of U.S. 2,223 million and China's own investment of U.S. 951 million. Iminent projects [words indistinct] forestry, fisheries and mining. But up to the present, no one has met the requirements of a transnational. Only some big corporations such as the China Chemicals Import and Export Corporation (Sinochem) are in the process of becoming transnationals.

Sinochem is China's biggest import and export corporation. Over the past three years, it has established 53 solely-owned enterprises, joint ventures and representative offices in Asia, Europe, the Americas and Oceania. It now has a global information and operation network and has its own fleet of ships. The business volume in 1989 reached U.S. 12.481 billion. Apart from its import and export trade, its volume of internationalized business came to U.S. 4.894 billion, accounting for about 30 percent of its total business.

The experts and scholars at the symposium spoke highly of the performance of the corporation and were optimistic of its prospects. They said that the internationalization of business operations of major enterprises will facilitate China's foreign trade development and the reform of foreign trade system, help accumulate funds for the state, learn advanced foreign technology and management skills and train personnel. They urged the government to adopt a series of policies to facilitate the internationalization of business operations of big enterprises and give them greater autonomy.

Figures Show Private Sector Recovering Quickly

HK1510031490 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 15 Oct 90 p 1

[By Staff reporter Wu Yunhe]

[Text] China's private sector, hardest hit by the austerity programme introduced in late 1988, is recovering from the effects of the sluggish economy more quickly than the State-owned sector.

Government statistics show that private enterprises started to recover more quickly than State-owned ones as far back as April.

Economists told BUSINESS WEEKLY that the government's efforts since the start of this year to relax its control of the money supply had given self-employed businessmen a shot in the arm.

They forecast that as the government looked set to further relax the austerity programme, the private sector would recover more quickly and start flourishing again.

According to the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, the number of private industrial and commercial businesses has now reached 12.45 million, employing a total of 19.36 million people.

Gong Xiaolan, the administration's spokeswoman, said the registered capital of these businesses rose to 36.3 billion yuan (\$7.7 billion) in the first half of this year, up 12.7 per cent over the same period last year.

But these figures were still down on those recorded at the end of 1988 when the country boasted 14.5 million private businesses.

By the end of last year, more than three million self-employed business people had been forced out of business, representing a drop of 16.4 per cent to 19.32 million people.

However, as the government started to relax its control over the money supply, the private businesses were given more breathing space to grab business opportunities as they arose.

Government statistics show that the State-owned enterprises just inched along with a 1.2 per cent increase in August, while the private sector and foreign-funded enterprises soared 49.8 per cent.

Gong said that self-employed industrial and transportation businesses recovered quite quickly in the first half of this year, adding 2 billion yuan (\$425 million) in [word indistinct] capital over the same period last year.

National Trade Fair Meeting Ends in Shenyang

SK1410130090 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] After a five-day session, the national work conference on running trade fairs concluded in the city of Shenyang on 12 October. (Tao Xindian), deputy director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, delivered a summary report at the conference.

During the work conference, the representatives from the 15 units of the provinces of Liaoning, Guangdong, Shandong, and Zhejiang, as well as of Shenyang City, delivered reports imparting their experience in developing trade fairs.

In his report, (Tao Xindian), deputy director of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, pointed out that in developing trade fairs in the next 10 years, we should achieve a combined development from large, medium-sized, and small trade fairs; regard the development of medium-sized trade fairs and wholesale markets as the center; and should concentrate efforts on establishing a number of wholesale markets of farm and sideline products and of industrial commodities. Meanwhile, a good job should be continuously done in standardizing and systematizing the management over markets and in establishing more civilized trade fairs.

Xinjiang, Guangdong's Zhuhai Sign Agreement

OW1310063890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0605 GMT 10 Oct 90

[By reporter Lan Xueyi (4691 1331 3015)]

[Text] Urumqi, 10 Oct (XINHUA)—Xinjiang, a raw material production base and a base for the production of primary products, will use Zhuhai as a springboard to enter the vast overseas market.

Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Liu Shuangquan, commander of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, recently signed a letter of intent with Liang Guangda, secretary of Zhuhai City CPC Committee and mayor of Zhuhai, on developing economic and technological cooperation.

According to the agreement, some joint venture enterprises in Zhuhai will switch from overseas supply of raw materials to Xinjiang. Xinjiang's raw materials and primary products will be processed in Zhuhai and then enter the international market. Xinjiang will also hold trade fairs in Zhuhai to enhance its image and attract foreign capital.

Xinjiang is a province endowed with rich natural resources and is situated in the hinterland of the Asia-Europe continent. It has rich mineral resources, like metals and nonferrous metals, as well as an abundant supply of agricultural and animal husbandry sideline products like cotton, flax, sheep's and rabbit wool, leather, melons, and fruits. In the Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, there are many enterprises engaging in the processing of export products. In addition, production level in Zhuhai is fairly high. Zhuhai stresses the international market and it also has the geographical advantage to develop an export-oriented type economy and a good investment environment. Xinjiang and Zhuhai may cooperate with each other by establishing "Chinese and Sino-foreign joint venture" type enterprises. The cooperation between the two areas may either take the form of joint partnership, joint management, or compensation trade. This kind of cooperation will not only bring investment but also qualified personnel, technology, markets, and management experience to Xinjiang. It will also pave a new way to develop border areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

New Production Standards To Help Foreign Trade
HK1310083190 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Liangjun]

[Text] China's central government has decided to improve its standards of industrial production in the hope of competing with global economic development.

And Chinese standardization authorities are speeding up their adoption of international standards in a bid to invigorate the national economy and improve quality of goods as well as promote foreign trade.

Deputy director Lu Shaozeng of the China State Bureau of Technical Supervision told a press conference that

international standards have been achieved by about 39 percent of China's national producers.

China has put the adoption of international standards on the top of the country's agenda for industrial standardization, officials said.

The government has allocated more than 20 million yuan (about \$4.24 million) every year for the country's development of standardization in past decade, Liu said on Thursday.

About 8,000 Chinese experts are now engaged in drafting and examining national standards.

In the past three years, the country added 2,000 new items annually to its national standards.

By the end of last year, the Chinese Government had approved 16,200 sets of national standards. Of these, 70 percent have reached the international levels that existed between the late 1970s and early 1980s.

In addition, the country also has some 130,000 sets of product standards issued at the provincial or municipal level.

China put into effect in April last year its standardization law, which promotes the appliance of international standards in the country to improve the competitiveness of Chinese exports.

These efforts seem to have paid off in recent years.

Beijing municipal government has, since 1986, taken steps to encourage the application of international standards in enterprises.

About 40 percent of local enterprises have responded to such measures.

By the end of June this year, two fifths of the city's 5,000 types of industrial products from Beijing manufacturers were in line with international or advanced overseas standards.

Gold Production Predicted To Exceed Target Rate
HK1510032890 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 15 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Xie Songxin]

[Text] Gold production in China looks set to exceed this year's target growth rate of 6.8 per cent.

The industry had fulfilled 80 per cent of this target by the end of the third quarter of the year, according to an official from the State Gold Administration.

The official, who declined to give his name, said the industry might even be able to produce an extra 20 per cent if the high growth rates achieved so far were maintained until the end of the year.

The State Gold Administration reported last week that China had produced 25.2 per cent more gold by the end of last month than it had during the corresponding period last year.

Specific figures for gold output are a closely-guarded State secret in China, but an official release put last year's output as the highest China had ever produced.

The official said increased gold production meant that worries about whether China would be able to pay off its \$41.3 billion foreign debt would be eased, the country would be able to borrow more money from overseas and the central bank would be able to increase the money supply without fear that this would encourage inflation.

The latest gold reserve figure released by the People's Bank of China in April was 12.67 million troy ounces.

The industry's growth rate in the remaining quarter of this year could exceed 30 per cent, according to the official, who said it would at least sustain its present level.

He said gold production in most parts of Heilongjiang Province and some parts of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Jilin Province—all of which are in northeast China—would stop as usual during the winter months.

This was because the rivers in these areas would be frozen over and the boats which usually collect the gold from the alluvial soil of the rivers would be unable to operate.

But producers in other gold production regions would probably increase their output in the winter, the official said.

He attributed this year's unprecedentedly high growth rate to plentiful supplies of raw materials, fuel and electricity.

He said the government had promised to invest 1.1 billion yuan (\$233 million) in the industry this year, compared with 1.05 billion yuan (\$222 million) last year, despite the nationwide cutback on construction spending.

Most of the money invested in the industry this year had been spent on the construction of new mines and exploration for new reserves so that the industry could maintain its present high growth rate in the years ahead. Gold production in China had been growing at an annual rate of 10 per cent over the past decade, he said.

Six capital construction projects had gone into production this year and these had generated the lion's share of the industry's output growth.

To further motivate the country's gold producers, the official said, the State Gold Administration had listed 43 "priority enterprises" this year.

Official Defends Double-Tier Pricing System

HK1310084190 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Oct 90 p 4

[By Cao Xiaoning, staff member of the "newly-established Department of Agriculture State Commission of Economic Restructuring"]

[Text] A subject under intense debate among Chinese economists is the double-tier pricing system for farm products.

In reality, China will not be able to do away with this double-tier system in the near future.

Therefore, the system should be maintained and improved, despite the problems it has allegedly caused. After all, the system does help China meet the urban demand of farm products and it draws funds for State-sponsored construction projects.

The double-tier system has been in use since the early 1980s. An experiment aimed at integrating planning with market forces, it replaced the previous government monopoly of the procurement and marketing of farm products.

Under this system, farmers are allowed to sell part of the harvest by themselves in the free market.

The double-tier system does not just refer to the two different ways of pricing farm products, namely, prices fixed by the government and the ones determined at the free market. It is actually a management system governing the distribution of all farm products.

Since 1985, the central authorities have divided farm products into those to be kept under "planned distribution" and those to be influenced by "market demand."

In the planned category, the government requires the contribution of either the whole amount of the goods, like cotton, tobacco and silk cocoons, or a main part of the crop, such as grain and vegetable oil.

Of the country's total yearly harvest, the ratio of those under planned distribution to those under market demand is currently 6:4.

As far as keeping the double-tier system stable, I am referring chiefly to the planned category. China should not adjust the quantity of goods in this category in a hurry.

What the government should do, however, is gradually to raise its purchasing prices. This is especially important for commodities which are completely procured by the government, and whose growers cannot benefit from the free market.

When this category can be abolished will depend on the environment for economic reform and the general level of development.

The category under the influence of the marketplace does need improvement and perfecting, too. The immediate task in this area is to improve the government capacity to control and adjust market fluctuations.

The making of market laws and regulations, the improvement of market organization, and experimentation with the futures market are all significant towards this purpose.

The distribution of farm products at the marketplace will expand only step by step. But no one should jump to conclusions about whether the government plan or the market is the leading force of the farm economy on the basis of the ratio between the goods under planned distribution and those for sale on the free market.

The ratio will be adjusted according to the market situation and harvests.

The government is entitled to restrict the market distribution of certain farm products in times of natural disasters, for instance. And this cannot be said to be running counter to the economic reform.

The reform of the procurement of the farm products should be linked to reforms in food retailing and food subsidies. The double-tier system should also be introduced into the retail area, in which food is divided into subsidized and non-subsidized supplies.

The government will be relieved of the excessive financial burden of subsidized food when the subsidized supplies are reserved only for those residents whose income is below the average level.

At the moment, some are arguing strongly against the double-tier system, blaming it for the inflation, corruption and chaos in the flow of merchandise that has recently plagued the economy.

In my opinion, the problems have been caused not by the double-tier system, but by three other factors.

First, the policy makers were perhaps simplistic or overoptimistic about what they could achieve in the marketplace in the early days of the economic restructuring.

Second, the social environment for creating the agricultural market was in reality not favourable, particularly since the rules governing urban food supply prevent the city dwellers from sharing any cost of this major attempt at reform.

Third, there have been miscalculations in planning the reform's timetable.

Customs Administration Reports Rise in Exports

HK1210030390 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
12 Oct 90 p 2

[By staff reporter]

[Text] China's exports grew steadily in between January and September this year.

According to the latest report from the China General Administration of Customs, exports totalled \$41.39 billion in the first nine months of this year, 14.2 percent higher than the same period last year.

Commodity exports reached \$23.47 billion, and exports of products processed with materials supplied by foreign partners hit \$9.91 billion, 7 percent and 43.5 percent higher, respectively, than the volume in the corresponding period last year.

From January to September, exports of garments, electrical appliances, crude oil, refined oil, coal, sea products, steel, medicine, porcelain ware, tea leaves, sugar, cement and shoes increased by varying degrees.

Exports of some items which earn a lot of foreign exchange, such as grain, canned food, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, polyester cloth and pure silk materials, declined.

Grain Market 'Breakthrough' in Economic Reform

HK1310082390 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Oct 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Qu Yingpu]

[Text] Zhengzhou, Henan Province—China's first national grain market opened here yesterday, symbolizing a breakthrough in the country's market-oriented economic reform.

The market, which starts with wholesale market of ready grain, mainly wheat, also permits forward contracts. This marks a giant step towards the gradual introduction of a futures market in agricultural goods in China, said Li Changchun, Governor of Henan, at the opening ceremony.

This wholesale market is designed to handle wheat and other grain transactions between provinces at negotiated prices to shorten the time for grain redistribution, thereby preventing a surplus in one area while a shortage might exist elsewhere.

Every year, about 70 million tons of grain, including 3 million tons of wheat, are traded between provinces at negotiated prices. Half of the wheat is supplied by Henan, the biggest wheat producing province in China.

"This is the main reason why Zhengzhou has been chosen to set up the market," said Hu Ping, Minister of Commerce.

The Zhengzhou Market plans to open three hours a day except on national holidays. Wheat and sales contracts of wheat will be traded on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and other grain except rice and beans will be handled on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Only domestic grain trading enterprises are allowed on the floor.

Success for the Zhengzhou Market is expected to quicken the pace of the establishment of three other similar wholesale markets—a pork market in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, a rice market in Wuhu, Anhui Province and a bean market in Changchun, Jilin Province.

The aim of these markets is to gradually bring all the 70 million tons involved in the inter-provincial grain trade under equal and open competition on the national market, Minister Hu said.

These markets will create a new impact upon national economic developments, experts here said.

However, the State Council recently decided to increase national storage of grain by buying grain from farmers at a price higher than the usual purchasing rate, but still lower than the rate on the Zhengzhou Market.

William D. Grossman, vice president of the Chicago Board of Trade, which has been involved in the establishment of the Zhengzhou Market since 1986, said he believes the market will have a profound impact on China's grain production.

"For the first time, the decision makers will get from the market valuable information about nationwide prices and demand for grain," Grossman said, "And they may accordingly decide how many acres of land should be devoted to a certain crop the next season."

He said the market will also help to improve grain distribution, lead to better grain storage and transportation devices, less waste and more yield per acre through technical innovations.

The market opened for one and a half hours yesterday and offered 23,000 tons of wheat from Hebei and Henan provinces. The deals clinched on 19,500 tons with a total transaction value of 16.71 million yuan.

Buyers were two grain trading companies from Beijing and Fujian Province and the China National Grain Trading Corporation.

New Varieties, Farming Techniques Yield Benefits

OW1310034590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0004 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By reporter Yu Futang (0151 1381 2768)]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)— The situation in which scientific research was kept apart from production and a great deal of research results were laid aside and

neglected has been put to an end once and for all. In recent years, rural areas in China have paid great attention to popularizing and applying farming technology in line with local conditions and reaped huge benefits in increased production.

This reporter learned from a department concerned that in recent years, departments from central to local levels attached importance to agricultural input. Many agro-technicians were sent to the first line of production to popularize agricultural technology. Improved varieties of crops and farming techniques were adopted in huge areas and output markedly increased. It was learned that some 200 improved varieties or hybrids developed during the first three years of the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been adopted on 140 million mu of land. Thanks to them, China produced an additional 2.8 billion kg of grain and 25 million kg of ginned cotton and increased agricultural output by 1.46 billion yuan over the past three years. At present, about 1,000 improved varieties of such major crops as grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops are in use every year; areas sown with improved varieties account for 70 to 80 percent of the total.

Popularization of improved varieties resulted in a sharp increase in agricultural production. In 1980, hybrid rice that yields 50 to 100 kg more per mu than the regular rice was grown on a mere 67 million mu; this year, it expanded to 230 million. Over the past 12 years, the total area that was sown with hybrid rice added up to 1.2 billion mu, increasing rice output by 60 billion kg. The high-yield "Zhongdan No. 2" hybrid corn was sown on nearly 300 million mu over the last decade, increasing corn output 13 billion kg. The "Qinyou No. 2" hybrid rape, whose per-mu output is 30 percent higher than regular rape, is being sown on 1.45 million mu of land in the Huanghuai and Chang Jiang Valleys, yielding economic benefits worth 58 million yuan annually.

The technique of growing crops under plastic sheeting was applied to more than 80 crops. Over the past six years, this technique was used on 150 million mu of land, resulting in an increase of 13 billion yuan in output. This technique was particularly effective in growing hybrid corn in high-latitude, high-elevation cold areas. The heat-preserving plastic sheets enable the corn to sprout earlier and thus ripen before the cold season comes. For this reason, output of corn cultivated under plastic sheeting is about 150 kg higher per mu than corn not using this technique. In 1989, this technique was adopted on 4.47 million mu of land in high, cold areas suitable for growing corn, increasing output by 738 million kg. [passage omitted]

East Region

Lu Rongjing Accompanies Shanghai Guests

*OW1310213590 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Wang Daohan and Pei Xianbai, respectively adviser to and former vice mayor of the Shanghai Municipal Government, and others inspected the riverine cities of Maanshan, Wuhu, and Tongling, as well as Xuancheng Prefecture from 25 September to 3 October. They were accompanied by Lu Rongjing, provincial party committee secretary, and Fu Xishou and Wu Changqi, respectively provincial governor and vice governor.

Wang Daohan and his party enthusiastically inspected several major industrial and mining enterprises and were briefed on the economic development. They also exchanged views with the provincial and city leaders on ways to speed up economic development and opening up areas along the Changjiang River. During their visit, Wang Daohan and Pei Xianbai repeatedly elaborated, from the angle of the regional economy, on the correctness and importance of the province's strategic decision policy in developing the riverine area. They maintained that, because of China's uneven economic development, the modernization drive should be launched in phases and should start with areas having the most suitable conditions. These areas gradually will assume the central role for step-by-step development. They fully agreed to the proposals put forward by the provincial party committee to strengthen its own position, and offered their valuable opinions accordingly. Wang Daohan stressed: Breakthroughs first should be made in projects, which are of fundamental importance. Cities should support projects which will in turn promote economic development of the entire area.

Wherever they visited, they emphasized the importance of information in the course of economic development and opening up, particularly information pertaining to products. They also suggested studying the market at home and abroad, saying that concentrated efforts should be made to train economic cadres, especially enterprise management and foreign affairs personnel equipped with knowledge in international trade, international finance, and international laws. They noted the need to strengthen the existing economic base while making use of the coastal windows to develop an export-oriented economy. [passage omitted]

They proposed to the provincial comrades accompanying them on the trip: It is necessary to pay more attention to economic cooperation between the developed areas, between the developed and the underdeveloped areas, within a region, or between regions. They said that the trend of economic development in the 1990's is the formation of enterprise groups to develop new productive forces. They also offered many concrete views on the question of further promoting horizontal

cooperation between Anhui and Shanghai, as well as economic and technical cooperation between Anhui and overseas companies, to which they pledged their support.

Anhui Leader Speaks at Party Schools Meeting

*OW1610151590 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
16 Sep 90 pp 1, 3*

["Excerpts" of a speech by Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, at a provincial meeting on party school work held from 9 to 13 September]

[Text]

I. Arming Cadres at All Levels With Marxist Theory Is a Long-Term Fundamental Task of Our Party as Well as an Urgent Need in the New Situation

Arming all cadres of the party with Marxist theory is a long-term fundamental task of our party. Currently, enhancing the understanding of Marxist theory by all cadres of the party, especially leading cadres at all levels, is particularly important and urgent to cultivating a large corps of dependable successors to our socialist undertakings; to ensuring that party and government leadership at all levels is securely in the hands of people who are faithful to Marxism and who have both ability and political integrity; to ensuring that China will continue to march forward along the course of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, which was chartered by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; to achieving the party's general goals; to accomplishing the party's general tasks; and to shattering international hostile forces' peaceful evolution plot. Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities, based on the urgent needs arising from the new situation, have repeatedly stressed the need to deepen the study of Marxist theory; the need to regard as an urgent task the study of major theoretical issues concerning contemporary politics, economy, and social sciences under the guidance of Marxism; and the need to conduct this study throughout the entire party. At a recent national meeting of presidents of party schools, Jiang Zemin, Qiao Shi, and other leading comrades of the central authorities again stressed the need to understand from a new high plane the strategic importance of using Marxist theory to arm all cadres of the party. We must earnestly study and strive to understand the spirit of the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities while bearing the actual situation in mind, and constantly deepen our understanding of the importance and urgency of studying Marxist theory. We should fully understand that, under the new international and domestic situation, strengthening the education in Marxist theory among the masses of cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, is particularly important to enabling everyone to maintain a sober head, to adhere to the socialist course, to firm up their communist faith, and to enhance

their ability to distinguish right from wrong and to protect themselves from being attacked by corrupt thoughts.

The next 10 years are the crucial period of China's modernization efforts. In the next 10 years, we need to achieve the second-step strategic goal of again doubling our total national output value. This is a very arduous historical task. On the way to achieving our goals, we should strictly follow the objective laws of economic development in order to ensure that our reforms, opening to the outside world, and economic construction will always advance along the correct path. The most important and effective way to guarantee that things will develop in this way is to deepen the study of basic Marxist theories and to constantly enhance the ability of the masses of cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, to analyze and solve problems with the basic Marxist stands, viewpoints, and methods.

In the last few years, a large number of middle-aged and young cadres have been promoted to leading posts at various levels, imposing on them a momentous responsibility of carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. To properly carry out this responsibility, they need to have an in-depth understanding of Marxist theory. However, because of the scant attention paid to education in Marxist theory in the last few years, it is doubtful whether some comrades have a good understanding of Marxist theories. Some comrades, while having read some books on Marxism and Leninism and having gained some ideas provided by these books, are not adept at using Marxist stands, viewpoints, and methods to observe things, distinguish right from wrong, analyze contradictions, and solve problems. These circumstances obviously do not meet the demands posed by the current situation. To educate a large corps of leading cadres who are faithful to Marxism and who are able to shoulder heavy responsibilities that span the centuries, we must change the current state of affairs as quickly as possible, and strengthen education in Marxist theory among the masses of middle-aged and young cadres.

Party schools at all levels have an especially important responsibility in strengthening education in Marxist theory. Striving to manage party schools well is a strategic measure for strengthening party building and consolidating a corps of cadres. Currently, the entire party has begun to pay attention to strengthening party building. This situation has created a very favorable condition for improving party school work. We believe that, as long as comrades of party committees and party schools at all levels pay attention to this problem, take advantage of the current good opportunity, and work in a down-to-earth manner, a new situation will definitely emerge in the work of party schools at all levels. This new situation, in turn, will definitely provide an impetus to promoting education in Marxist theory among cadres.

II. Strive To Turn Party Schools Into Solid Bases for Training Leading Cadres Loyal to Marxism

It is necessary to strive to turn party schools into important bases for conducting rotational training of leading party cadres, training theoretical cadres and organizational theorists, and stepping up the study of Marxism, as well as smelting furnaces where cadres undergo training to increase their party spirit. This demand has been put forward by the party Central Committee in view of the arduous tasks shouldered by the party in the new period and after seriously analyzing the present state of theoretical quality of cadres and their study and training, especially after analyzing the lessons drawn from the turmoil and riots in China and political changes in Eastern Europe last year. This is an important task with strategic significance confronting party committees and schools at all levels. On the basis of improved understanding, we must take practical and effective measures in ensuring the solid work of party schools in Anhui.

First, we should adhere to the correct orientation in managing schools and always regard training leading cadres, who are loyal to Marxism and capable of coping with the demands of reform, opening up and construction, as the most important task of party schools.

An important guarantee to effectively implement the party's basic line is to improve the Marxist theoretical quality and increase the awareness of reform and opening up among the large number of cadres, leading cadres in particular, and to train more leading cadres who are loyal to Marxism and capable of coping with the demands of reform, opening up, and construction. Through rotational training and training at party schools, we should guide and help cadres raise their awareness in the following five aspects: 1) It is necessary to thoroughly master Marxist theory; be familiar with China's national conditions; uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice; and be able to apply the Marxist stand, views, and methods in analyzing and solving practical problems; 2) it is necessary to take a firm proletarian stand, correctly implement the party's basic line, conscientiously uphold the four cardinal principles and the reform and opening policy, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and always adhere to the correct political orientation; 3) cadres should imbue themselves with a strong socialist conviction and the unflinching courage and ability to fulfill the strategic goal put forward by the party Central Committee and the various tasks of the party; 4) it is necessary to serve the people wholeheartedly, maintain close ties with the masses, work hard, execute duties with honesty and diligence, and attach great importance to concrete work; 5) cadres should set good examples in implementing the principle of democratic centralism; foster an overall concept; and know how to unite comrades, especially comrades with different views, in working together, and build up their leadership and organizational capabilities. Party schools at all levels should focus attention on these five aspects in ensuring a good job in the work in various fields. In

keeping with the demands of theoretical study by cadres under the new situation, party schools should conduct mainly short-term training and long-term regular training at suitable times to gradually systematize and standardize the study by cadres at party schools. As for the targets and content of training, we should, in line with the measures adopted by the provincial party committee for establishing and improving the system of training party and government cadres at and above the county level, coordinate the organization and personnel department in conducting investigative studies on the structure, educational level, and theoretical cultivation of the ranks of cadres, thereby increasing the effectiveness of study. It is necessary to focus attention on selecting young and outstanding party member-leading cadres, especially those around the age of 40, to undergo training at party schools where they will receive a relatively systematic education and training in basic Marxist tenets and improve their basic theoretical knowledge.

Second, we should further implement the principle of integrating theory with practice, and instill new vitality into education and invigorate the style of party schools.

1) It is necessary to step up theoretical study and research in keeping with the demands under the new situation. Increased theoretical awareness is a basic guarantee that the party will exercise leadership in a correct and scientific manner. It is impossible for a person devoid of the Marxist theoretical cultivation to apply the correct stand, views, and methods in analyzing and solving problems, much less to become a competent leading cadre of the party. Therefore, we should attach importance to theoretical study and arm ourselves mentally with Marxist theory. At present, we should concentrate study on Marxist philosophy and the "Outline for Studying Several Questions on Socialism." Meanwhile, we should also study party building, party history, and political economy well, and direct students' attention to applying theory in analyzing and studying important and practical issues. While studying basic theory, we should also, based on differences in circumstances, encourage students to study a number of carefully selected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; Chairman Mao's works; and works by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation that have immediate significance for guiding the current situation.

2) We should take Anhui's actual state of affairs into account, intensify investigation and study, and organically integrate theory with practice. Most of the party school students have practical experiences working in leading positions and leading departments. While they have ample practical experience, they have many questions, which they hope they can answer through their studies. In this sense, party schools are ideal places where the students' perceptual knowledge can make the leap to rational knowledge. Party schools must actively guide the students and teachers to face realities; analyze and study the new situations and new issues appearing in socialist construction, reforms, and opening up; and earnestly sum up the new experiences the people have

gained in doing their work. During the course of construction and reforms, there are indeed many issues that leading cadres and theoretical workers should study and explore. Unless we study these issues by integrating theory with practice, using Marxism as a guide, we cannot find correct answers to these issues. On the other hand, the more thoroughly we study theories, the more fruitful our study will be, and the more instrumental we will be in applying theories in guiding and promoting reform and construction.

3) We should devote more time to study and researching on our own. The reading classes and classes for cadres' advanced studies, in particular, should set aside more time for students to study and do research work on their own so that they will really know how to analyze and understand China's past, present, and future from a Marxist stand and with a Marxist viewpoint and methods. Through integrating theory with practice, the students should genuinely understand that the line followed since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is a Marxist line, and thus they will firmly and consciously adhere to this line with the understanding that a Chinese-style socialist society is a product of the integration of Marxism and China's actual state of affairs and building this society is in line with China's situation and the law of development of Chinese society. During the course of study, we should encourage party school students to be brave in studying new situations and exploring new issues to enliven the academic atmosphere and contribute their part to enriching and developing Marxism and promoting theoretical study.

Third, we should intensify the work of tempering party school students' party spirit so that party schools at all levels will really become crucibles for tempering the students' party spirit. We should educate the students and help them heighten their awareness of the party and party organizations. We must make them understand that, under all circumstances, they must always maintain a high degree of ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, be firmly and mentally prepared to serve the people wholeheartedly, inherit and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work styles, strictly abide by party discipline, perform their duties honestly and impartially, and firmly combat corruption and irregularities. Party school students should integrate their study with transformation of their world outlook. The criteria set for party school discipline and training qualified personnel must be strictly enforced. All cadres, regardless of their original posts, become ordinary students as soon as they step into party schools, and no one may enjoy special treatment. They must abide by party schools' rules and regulations and strive to accommodate themselves to the study and living environment. Meanwhile, they should improve their party life, display the spirit of improving party conduct, earnestly make criticism and self-criticism, accommodate themselves to each other, and assist each other to make progress together. The students should be organized to take part

in collective labor. This should become a regular, permanent system. We must make sure that, after studying at party schools, the vast number of students will become more theoretically proficient, have higher party spirit, and be able to meet the needs of the new situation and carry out their new missions more effectively.

III. Earnestly Intensify Party Committees' Leadership Over Party Schools

One fundamental requirement for guaranteeing successful operation of party schools is to intensify party committees' leadership over party schools. Party committees at all levels must, from a strategic level, fully understand party schools' important roles and their functions; genuinely regard party schools as important, irreplaceable bastions where party committees can build stronger party organizations and more qualified cadres; and earnestly place party schools under their direct leadership. Party committees must place party school operation on their agendas of important affairs, and regularly study and solve major party school issues. They should, in particular, provide party schools guidance, making sure that they are firmly adhering to the correct political course, upholding the correct educational principles, and giving full scope to their functions. Party committees should make sure that party schools' leading groups and faculties are competent; build stronger ideological and political workers and administrative and logistical personnel; and reinforce party schools' leading groups and faculties by assigning to them comrades who are proficient in Marxist theory, who have practical experiences, and who are dedicated to the party's educational cause. Party schools at all levels must pay attention to improving the political competence of the teaching staff, attend to solving their practical problems, and show concern for their work and life. Party committee leaders should teach at party schools themselves and participate in their discussion of important issues. They should bring into play the roles of party schools in theoretical and policy study. While conducting theoretical and policy research, party committees should utilize party schools' resources and regularly give them assignments to fulfill. Party committees and governments at all levels should assist party schools to improve their operation and give them the necessary support in terms of manpower and financial and material resources.

Anhui Meeting on Newspapers, Periodicals

OW1410230690 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese
17 Sep 90 p 1

[By reporter Ma Biling (7456 3880 3781)]

[Text] On the eve of launching the annual all-out campaign for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, a provincial meeting on circulating newspapers and periodicals, which was sponsored jointly by the provincial posts and telecommunications administration bureau and ANHUI RIBAO, was held in Hefei 11 to 12 September. The meeting specifically studied the question of newspaper and periodical circulation next year, and

required that next year's total subscription to newspapers and periodicals in various localities should be increased by about 10 percent over that of this year, and that great efforts should be made to boost the subscription to party newspapers and periodicals to the level in 1988 or above.

Attending and speaking at the meeting were Yang Yongliang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Dou Yongji, deputy head of the provincial party committee propaganda department; and Wang Jiarui, director of the newspapers and periodicals distribution bureau of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry.

Comrade Yang Yongliang said: This meeting on circulating newspapers and periodicals has summarized the experiences in circulation, and analyzed the ways to promote and guarantee newspaper and periodical circulation under the new current circumstances. All this is very necessary.

He said: Increasing the circulation of party newspapers and periodicals is an important way to strengthen political and ideological work. Our comrades fully understand that party newspapers and periodicals are the mouthpiece of the party, the government, and the people, and are the bridge that link the party and government with the broad masses of the people. Newspapers, radio, and television have been instrumental in reporting the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee; policy decisions and measures adopted by the provincial party committee to implement them; appeals by the masses; and new conditions, problems, and experiences in various aspects. Therefore, valuing the role of newspapers and periodicals has been our party's tradition. Especially under the present situation, doing a good job in organizing the work of circulating party newspapers and periodicals will have greater significance. After making investigations and studies, the provincial party committee recently adopted the policy decision on expediting the development and opening up of areas along the Changjiang River, which was publicized broadly throughout the province and beyond through newspapers, radio, and television stations, and attracted many keen responses. There are many more good experiences and examples in our province that need timely dissemination through party newspapers and periodicals. For instance, the party branch in Xinzhong Village, Shitai County was among the three models of good grass-roots party organizations designated recently by the central organization department. Similar advanced models of different types and good experiences in the development of spiritual and material civilization in various localities throughout the province need to be publicized by the mass media, including our party newspapers and periodicals, to boost our morale, lift our spirits, and enable us confidently to follow the socialist road under the party's leadership and promote Anhui's development. In addition, we now are experiencing many problems, such as irregularities in party work style, particularly problems in the course of building an honest government, and mistakes in our

work, which must be exposed and criticized by party newspapers and periodicals, so that the ideology and work style of our leading cadres at various levels can be rectified further. In short, we have a lot of work to do at present. To implement fully the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee, do a good job in all fields of work in light of Anhui's actual conditions, and strengthen ideological and political work, it is necessary to seriously attend to the work of circulating party newspapers and periodicals, which should be regarded as an important mission. This will ensure that propaganda through newspapers and periodicals is functioning effectively. The work of circulating party newspapers and periodicals should not be viewed as solely that of distribution departments. Party committees at various levels must take serious interest in it. Party committee propaganda departments should pay particular attention to making it a success, and relevant departments at various levels should give their strong support to the work.

Yang Yongliang said: Categorical guidance is needed to ensure success in circulating newspapers and periodicals, which is not balanced throughout the province. Some prefectural and city leaders have paid attention to this work, hence greater progress in those areas. In other prefectures and cities, progress is relatively slow. When implementing the guidelines of this meeting after returning home, the attending comrades should analyze circulation work in their own localities, conduct investigations and studies to understand their strengths and weaknesses, and determine the areas that require better coordination in their work. The most basic issue is the question of understanding. We should guide the people to be more concerned with major state affairs, and to understand in good time the line, principles, and policies of the party, as well as their implementation. Under the current circumstances, we feel a more pressing need to increase our understanding of ideology and policies, firmly follow our socialist direction and bolster our faith in communism, and fully implement the party's basic line. All this calls for intensified efforts in study and research. Therefore, when promoting circulation of newspapers and periodicals after returning home, comrades should not make appeals in general terms, but should unify their thoughts and give categorical guidance after making investigation and studies.

He said: Posts and telecommunications departments, propaganda departments, and relevant units must coordinate closely to successfully accomplish the goal in newspaper and periodical circulation. To produce good newspapers and periodicals, party newspapers and periodicals should not only follow a firm and correct political direction, but also should continuously improve their propaganda effects to satisfy the readers in general. Meanwhile, greater efforts should be made in the work of circulation. It is necessary to do a good job of propaganda, promote circulation, and rely on the efforts of all quarters to create a new situation in newspaper and periodical circulation. Comrades of all fields should work in unity and closely coordinate with one another.

Of course, the major channels are the posts and telecommunications departments. All departments should regard the work of circulating newspapers and periodicals as an important task, as if it were their own work. We should further promote the development of material and spiritual civilization in Anhui, and expedite the reform and opening up of Anhui to the outside world through improving the circulation of party newspapers and periodicals.

The meeting maintained that, to do a good job of newspaper and periodical circulation in 1991, it is imperative for all concerned to be thorough, meticulous, and practical. First, propaganda should be created to promote circulation. After this meeting, all localities should report the meeting guidelines to the responsible comrades of their respective party committees and governments, and get their attention and support for this task. All localities should launch extensive propaganda campaigns in various forms. They should establish teams of full- and part-time distributors and form comprehensive distributing networks of newspapers and periodicals in various areas. During the period for accepting subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, propaganda departments, as well as posts and telecommunications departments at various levels should devote some manpower to this work; organize and depend on the efforts of all social sectors; and implement a system of shared responsibilities among different sections at various levels. Second, attention should be paid to solving fund issues. When emphasizing the need to reduce administrative expenses, they [all localities] should not reduce the subscription fees of newspapers and periodicals, particularly the subscription fees of party newspapers and periodicals. They should strictly control and use the funds for books and newspapers for cadres, workers, and staff. They also should raise funds through various ways. Third, it is necessary to guarantee the circulation of major newspapers and periodicals so they will promote the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in general. Publication of party newspapers and periodicals should be guaranteed first. Subscription efforts should be controlled properly. All localities should regulate specifically the sizes of subscription to party newspapers and periodicals at various levels, and guarantee the attainment of the set targets. Fourth, it is necessary to work harder on the weak links and bridge the gaps in circulation. In the newspapers and periodicals subscription drive this autumn, all localities should sort out the situation, and know the localities and units whose subscriptions of newspapers and periodicals have remained low over the years or dropped drastically in the last two years. These localities and units should be helped to analyze the causes, and the various measures studied to increase subscriptions. All localities should check seriously if there are any grass-roots units that have not subscribed to any party newspapers and periodicals. Every effort should be made to bridge all the gaps in circulating newspapers and periodicals, and ensure that all literate masses in all grass-roots units have access to party newspapers and periodicals.

Attending the meeting were more than 230 people from all parts of the province, including directors of prefectural, city, and county propaganda departments; heads of subbureaus and distribution sections of prefectural and city postal administrations; heads of county posts and telecommunications bureaus; and 18 large enterprises.

Attending and speaking at the meeting were responsible comrades from the provincial posts and telecommunications administration bureau, the provincial media and publication bureau, and ANHUI RIBAO. Also attending the meeting were responsible persons from ANHUI GONGREN BAO, ANHUI KEJI BAO, and ANHUI QINGNIAN BAO.

Jiang Chunyun at People's Court Work Meeting

*SK1610033790 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] The first provincial experience-exchange meeting on the work of people's courts was held in Weifang, a famous kite city, 11-15 October. The meeting summarized and exchanged the achievements and experiences of various localities in conducting court work, and penetratingly studied and discussed how to further improve the work of people's courts and the quality of adjudication. Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Gao Changli, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of the province; gave important instructions at the meeting. Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting and made a speech. Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court, sent a congratulatory message.

In his speech, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, fully affirmed the work of people's courts over the past few years, and called on people's courts throughout the province to attain a still higher goal on the basis of carrying forward achievements and summarizing experiences.

Ma Zhongchen stressed in his speech that the vast number of cadres and policemen should foster lofty images of people's courts and judges through their own work so as to make people's courts truly become the most reasonable, the fairest, the most honest, and the most civilized place. Party committees and governments at all levels should actually pay attention to, show concern for, and support the work of people's courts so as to ensure that people's courts will accurately exercise their judicial authority.

Yu Peigao, president of the provincial higher people's court, pointed out in his speech that under the new situation, people's courts must enhance their viewpoints of class struggle, the legal system, the service, and the masses; must give full play to their role in exercising

dictatorship and applying sanctions, in conducting mediation and persuasion, propaganda and education, and in giving advice and assistance; must make accurate use of the law as a weapon to deal strict blows against all counterrevolutionaries and criminals who seriously jeopardize public security and the economy; and must solve various kinds of disputes, protect legitimate rights and interests, regulate social relations, and relieve contradictions in a correct, timely, legitimate, and appropriate manner. Through trying and handling cases and through various other forms, people's courts should educate and guide citizens and legal personnel to abide by discipline and the law; should offer suggestions in a timely manner to party and government leading organs and pertinent departments in light of the problems cropping up in trying and handling cases which adversely affect reform, construction, social management, and party-people relations; and should serve as good advisers and assistants to party and government leading organs to safeguard social stability, carry out economic rectification and improvement, carry out reform and opening-up, develop economic construction, strengthen party-people relations, and administer the province, cities, counties, and townships according to the law.

Shanghai Mayor Urges ADB Bridge Project Loan

*HK1610021990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST (BUSINESS POST) in English
16 Oct 90 p 5*

[By Eva To in Shanghai]

[Text] Shanghai's mayor Zhu Rongji has urged the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to speed up its approval of a multi-million U.S. dollar loan to finance the construction of Shanghai's Huangpu River bridge.

He warned that if a decision was not made soon, the bridge would be completed without the bank's help, despite the project being tailored to bank requirements.

"The bridge has been built in complete accordance to ADB's requirement, but the bank's indecision had forced us to fund it with expensive commercial loans," Mr Zhu told the Shanghai Financial Services Conference.

The bridge, which will link two important areas of Shanghai and is vital to the city's development, was planned to be built with ADB money.

The development bank usually gives long-term loans at concessional rates. Such funding is crucial for infrastructural projects in Third World countries such as China.

But the Manila-based bank has yet to resume lending to China since the de facto loan freeze following the military crackdown in Beijing last year.

The World Bank has indicated it may lift its ban on China soon, with the ADB generally expected to reopen its loan book after the World Bank.

Although ADB funding remains uncertain, Mr Zhu said Shanghai was determined the project would proceed, because of its role in Shanghai's future development.

The bridge is seen as a key to reducing the city's thorny transport problems which could impede its mission to become China's financial centre.

The conference, which ends today, has brought numerous bankers and financiers from around the world to help China develop the city—especially the Pudong area—into a leading force for the country's development into the 1990s.

The People's Bank of China is also backing the Pudong plan.

The central bank's vice-governor, Mr Chen Yuan, told the conference that Pudong played a major role in the nation's eighth Five-Year Plan, and cited recent measures confirming the bank's readiness to foster that development.

According to Mr Chen, the bank has made a series of special arrangements to facilitate financial reforms, including rules regarding institutions, fund management systems and other market organisations.

"The State Council has approved increasing the establishment of Sino-foreign funded financial institutions in Shanghai," he said.

"The Shanghai Securities Exchange is being prepared and will operate soon.

"As an important financial centre, Shanghai will play a very special role in China's future economic development."

Northwest Region

Northwest People's Congresses Work Forum Ends

HK1510062090 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The work forum jointly held by the people's congresses in seven provinces and regions including five provinces and regions in the northwest, Yunnan Province, and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region ended in Lanzhou yesterday. Jiao Shanmin, vice chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee, gave a speech at the meeting. He said: The standing committees of the people's congresses in seven provinces and regions have done fruitful work in various fields in light of actual conditions. There was no mistaking what the work, which bore characteristics, was aimed at. The provinces and regions concerned exchanged experiences in and information on the work of the people's congresses; this will certainly help improve the work of the people's congresses in various places. From now on, we should strengthen the building of the People's Congress, rationalize the relationship between the party committee and the People's Congress,

persist in the system of the People's Congress, carry forward the Yanan spirit, prepare ourselves for the change in the economic strategy and the high tide of building northwest China.

Xu Feiqing, chairman of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress said at the meeting: I was greatly enlightened by speeches by participants on the procedures of supervision over enforcement of the law by urban people's congresses, drawing up supervision regulations, and the building of local people's congresses. Through exchanging experiences, learning from each other, and discussing the new problems found in the work of the People's Congress, we shall lend a positive impetus to the work of Gansu Provincial People's Congress.

Also present at the meeting were Ma Sizhong, chairman of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Sun Kehua, vice chairman of Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress; Li Jiayu, vice chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Han Fucai, vice chairman of Qinghai Provincial People's Congress; Seyinbayar, vice chairman of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region; and Yu Huoli, vice chairman of Yunnan Provincial People's Congress. Also on hand were comrades from the NPC General Department Liaison Bureau and responsible comrades from departments concerned under the people's congresses in the seven provinces and regions. During the meeting, Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi made a special trip to visit meeting participants and had a group photo taken to mark the occasion.

Tomur Dawamat's Speech at Party Meeting

OW1310054590 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jul 90 pp 1-3

["Excerpts" of speech by Tomur Dawamat: "Uphold Unification of the Motherland, Strengthen Unity Among All Nationalities, and Firmly Advance on the Socialist Road"—delivered at the 15th enlarged plenary session of the third autonomous regional party committee on 19 July 1990

[Text] Comrades:

The 15th enlarged plenary session of the third autonomous regional party committee is held in the political situation in which the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion at Baren Township has been quelled, and in the economic situation in which certain achievements have been made in all fields after improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, deepening reform, and constantly overcoming difficulties, and after striving to keep political, social, and economic stability and striving to keep the people's minds at ease in Xinjiang. This is a very important meeting, and it is of great significance to unifying the thinking of party committees at all levels in Xinjiang, coordinating their actions, further implementing the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, ensuring stability, consolidating and enhancing the

excellent situation in this autonomous region, and successfully accomplishing all of this year's tasks.

Our experience of the last 40 years shows that to ensure and strengthen unity among nationalities and oppose national splittism is the key to achieving political, social, and economic stability. In any places, society will be stable and economic development and other undertakings will proceed smoothly whenever various nationalities there are united. In any places, all work will suffer setbacks if various nationalities there are disunited. For this reason, we must enhance further our understanding of the great significance of ensuring unity among all nationalities, seriously attach prime importance to national unity, do all we can to ensure national unity, and take a clear-cut stand in opposing national splittism. We must protect national unity as we protect our lives; we must love our motherland as we love our mother; and we must uphold the motherland's unification. With this basic viewpoint, I would like to discuss the topic of how to uphold the motherland's unification and strengthen national unity. My discussion is based on Marxist and Mao Zedong outlook and theories on nationalities questions, and is in consideration of Xinjiang's realities; its purpose is to improve our work among nationalities, further strengthen national unity, and push Xinjiang's cause of national unity and progress into a new stage.

I. Fully Affirm and Treasure Xinjiang's Great Achievements in National Unity and Progress

Under the CPC leadership in the last four decades and more since liberation, we have abolished the system of national oppression and national exploitation, and achieved political equality among all nationalities. The people of various nationalities have worked hard and in close cooperation in the great undertaking of developing, building, and defending the frontier regions and upholding the motherland's unification. They have improved Xinjiang's poor and backward situation, and promoted common economic and cultural prosperity of all nationalities and the constant improvement of the people's living standards. At the same time, all nationalities have been helping each other, have been friendly to each other and have been living in harmony, and have established profound friendship among themselves. Common ideals and causes closely have bound all nationalities together, and they are inseparable from each other, just like brothers. A new relationship of equality, unity, mutual assistance, and common prosperity and progress among various nationalities has been consolidated and enhanced constantly. With the cordial attention and energetic support of the party and the state, particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the national unity situation in Xinjiang has become better and better, and national unity and other undertakings have entered a new period of development, creating a new situation. The major indications are as follows:

The outlook on nationalities questions based on Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought has become more

and more deep-rooted in the hearts of the people. For eight consecutive years since 1983, we have conducted the activity of National Unity Education Month, during which we study the party's nationalities policies; study the "Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities"; call on all nationalities to help, learn from, respect, and love each other; call on them to learn each other's languages; and urge people to respect the customs and habits of minority nationalities and to oppose bourgeois nationalism. The cadres and people of all nationalities have raised further their awareness of the importance of national unity and the importance of implementing the party's nationalities policies. A good habit of stressing and cherishing national unity has been initially cultivated among the people.

A large number of model units and advanced individuals in national unity and progress have emerged. In 1982, the autonomous region commended 183 model units and 322 advanced persons of national unity and progress at its first national unity commendation meeting. In 1987, the autonomous region commended 140 model units and 271 advanced persons at its second national unity commendation meeting. So far, 37 counties (cities) in Xinjiang have been given the honor title of model county (city) of national unity and progress by the prefectural and autonomous prefectural authorities concerned. The advanced thinking and deeds of those model units and advanced persons have inspired greatly the cadres and people of all nationalities and promoted national unity and progress in Xinjiang.

The number of cadres, scientists, and technicians of minority nationalities has grown rapidly. A large group of communist-minded minority cadres who are revolutionary, educated, on the average younger, and professionally competent has matured. Many of them have assumed leading posts at regional, prefectural, and municipal party committees, people's congresses, governments, and people's political consultative conferences. To date, Xinjiang has 233,000 minority cadres working in various fields, accounting for 46.1 percent of the total number of cadres in Xinjiang. This number of cadres is also 142 percent higher than that in 1980 (when Xinjiang was liberated, it only had 3,000 or so minority cadres and there were no minority cadres working in government organs). Today, Xinjiang has 1.48 million full-time technicians of minority nationalities working in various fields. This number, which represents a growth of 270 percent over that of 1980, is 310 percent of that in 1950, when Xinjiang had only 460 technicians. Xinjiang attaches great importance to training minority cadres. The region today has 175,000 minority nationality college students. This number, which is 170 percent higher than that of 1980, accounts for 57.6 percent of the total number of students studying in colleges. In 1980, 45 percent of the college students in Xinjiang were from minority nationalities. In 1949, colleges in Xinjiang enrolled only 185 minority nationality students. Among cadres of minority nationalities in Xinjiang today are cadres proficient in political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, educational, and medical work.

The region's economic and cultural development has been phenomenal. In 1989, the gross national product [GNP] reached 13 billion yuan, or 160 percent higher than that of 1980; the national income reached 10.6 billion yuan, up 140 percent over 1980; and the total industrial and agricultural output reached 18.6 billion yuan, an increase of 170 percent over 1989. The figure showed an annual growth of nearly 1.3 billion yuan during the nine-year period. Agriculturally, Xinjiang has reaped bumper harvests 12 years in a row, and will reap another bumper harvest again this year, the 13th. Xinjiang's revenue in 1989 reached 1.84 billion yuan. That was an increase of 360 percent over 1980. Xinjiang's revenue showed an increase of more than 100 million yuan annually over the past seven years. The increase in 1989 was more than 300 million yuan over that of the year before. The region's educational, scientific, and technical work have been developing rapidly. Currently Xinjiang has 20 ordinary schools of higher education, and the number of college students is 21.82 per 10,000 people, ranking ninth in the country. The region's 118 county and higher-level research and technical development organs are employing 12,000 people to do all kinds of research work. A system with a relatively large capacity for scientific and technological research has been established.

The living standards of people of all nationalities have improved substantially. In 1989, the per capita income of urban residents in Xinjiang reached 1,222.3 yuan, an increase of 186 percent over 1980. The per capita income of people living in rural areas was 545.6 yuan, an increase of 170 percent over 1980. The region has achieved conspicuous success in launching programs against poverty. By the end of the four-year period ending 1989, 272,300 families, or 77 percent of impoverished families, had shaken off poverty. It is expected that poverty will be wiped out in most areas in Xinjiang by the end of this year.

The facts above eloquently prove that people of all nationalities in Xinjiang are united, and they will become increasingly so in the future. This is a fact that must be acknowledged. We must also be convinced, despite the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township, that only an extremely small number of people engaged in separatist and sabotage activities, and that the overwhelming majority of cadres and people love the CPC, socialism, and the motherland; and safeguard national unification and oppose separation.

While affirming the bright prospect of national unity in Xinjiang, we also must be aware of the grim situation confronting us, the problems met with in advancing national unity, and the factors of instability affecting national unity. In the first place, the struggle between "peaceful evolution" and "counter peaceful evolution" in the international arena has become very fierce, and China is an important target of "peaceful evolution." Next, separatist forces abroad, like the Aishar [name as published] reactionary group, that are hostile to the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have never

stopped their reactionary propaganda and infiltration against Xinjiang. They have stepped up their sabotage and destruction in the vain hope of separating Xinjiang from the motherland. Third, a handful of separatists still exists in China. They have persisted in their reactionary stance and collaborated with hostile forces abroad to oppose the four cardinal principles, destroy national unity, engage in separatist activities, and fan up disturbance at the slightest sign of trouble. Fourth, the barriers and distrust sown by the reactionary ruling class in the past have not been eradicated completely in some people. An economic and cultural gap still exists between the different races, and some of the existing problems cannot be eliminated entirely within a short period.

II. The Main Danger Threatening and Destroying Stability in Xinjiang Comes From Splittism at Home and Abroad

Comrade Wang Enmao raised this issue way back in May 1988. The autonomous regional party committee analyzed the trend of the grim political struggle at home and abroad as well as the class struggle in Xinjiang, and arrived at a very accurate conclusion which was completely in line with realities in Xinjiang. This was proven amply by many events in the past years, and the salvos of the counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township last year. The counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township was a counterrevolutionary incident aimed at splitting the motherland and subverting the people's government. It was launched by a handful of splittists using religion as a guise after long planning. The bloody event reminded the people that class struggle still exists within certain spheres during the socialist stage. The struggle between splittism and antisplittism is concrete proof of the present stage of class struggle. This struggle never has ceased and will remain for a long time. At times it will become very intense.

Splittism is a reactionary political proposition and a trend of reactionary social thought aimed at splitting the people and destroying the unity of the motherland. It reflects the nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie on ethnic issues. The reactionary nature of this trend of thought opposes and subverts the socialist people's government led by the CPC. It fundamentally denies the historical fact that Xinjiang is an inalienable part of the motherland; the new form of socialist ethnic relations pertaining to equality, unity, mutual assistance, and common prosperity and progress that have been established among the people of all races; and the party's ethnic policy and its great achievements in Xinjiang. They have collaborated directly or acted in concert with anti-Chinese forces at home and overseas, altered their strategies and methods constantly, and carried out their reactionary propaganda secretly or openly. They have trained reactionary personnel, actively instigated racial incidents, and instigated racial conflicts and hatred, stirred up disturbances, and organized counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in the bid to split the motherland and attain their evil objective of so-called independence.

Because splittists had put on nationalist and religious clothing, they were able to distort and fake history, misrepresent and vilify current policies, instigate racial feelings, and preach religious fanaticism. They have a strong instigative, deceptive, and reactionary tone. As a result, some people, especially religious people and ignorant youths, were easily deceived by them. We must recognize fully the danger caused by the reactionary nature of splittism to Xinjiang's stability, and reveal their conspiracy in time. We must unite people of all races, and isolate and strike at the handful of reactionaries who stubbornly support the splittist stance.

Under their reactionary banner of the "Republic of Eastern Turkistan," national separatists have been using demagoguery to agitate the masses and split them over issues relevant to nationalities, religion, resources, planned parenthood, and others. Now I would like to analyze these issues briefly:

(1) On advocating the independence of the "Republic of Eastern Turkistan". This is a reactionary program drawn up by new and old national separatists at home and abroad in a wild attempt to achieve so-called independence, divide the motherland, and undermine national unity. They say that the history of Xinjiang is the history of the Eastern Turk tribe. This is a distortion which they create to serve as their theoretical and historical basis for dividing the motherland. Everyone knows that China is a multinational country and Xinjiang is an inalienable part of the motherland. This is an irrefutable fact acknowledged by all countries, including countries in the West, and a fact nobody can alter. From 60 B.C., when the government of the Western Han Dynasty placed Xinjiang under the administration of a governor, to the Qing Dynasty when Xinjiang became one of its provinces, the central governments of all dynasties all placed Xinjiang under their administration in one way or another. Although our unified, multinational country was divided several times during its long history, it remained a unified country, and unification has always been the mainstream. Even when China was divided, Xinjiang remained affiliated to the central governments and had never become any so-called "independent state," let alone any so-called "Republic of Eastern Turkistan." The term "Eastern Turkistan" did not exist until about 100 years ago. This geographical term which was used by Western colonialists during the 19th century to refer to the area, which also covers Xinjiang, betrayed their aggressive political scheme. Because of their reactionary nature and their wishes to cater to the needs of the colonialists, the national separatists have inherited this term and used it as their reactionary platform and banner advocating independence. The separatist activities, which they carried out in great measure, only showed their intention to betray the country and attach themselves to the colonialists. In November 1933, Sabit Mullah, urged by British imperialists, ganged up with Mohammed Imin to instigate the establishment of an "Islamic Republic of Eastern Turkistan" in Kashi. However, because of the firm opposition from people of all

nationalities in Xinjiang, it collapsed in less than three months. Today, under the powerful people's dictatorship of our strong motherland, the handful of separatists who try to revive their old dream simply are courting destruction. The counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township was quelled completely in just a few hours. This fully shows that people of all nationalities in Xinjiang staunchly wanted to safeguard national unification, and that any conspiracy that goes against the will of people of all nationalities and against historical tides certainly will be doomed to shameful failure.

(2) On "Opposing people of the Han nationality. This is another reactionary program advocated by the national separatists. During the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Baren Township, the extremely small number of national separatists did their utmost to advertise pan-Islamism and pan-Turkicism, and openly advocated "opposing the people of the Han nationality." That was extremely reactionary. People who know a little history realize that, since ancient days, Xinjiang never has been a place developed by people of one nationality alone, but by people of various nationalities—including the Han nationality—who speak different languages. Then, after many years of relocations, assimilation, and changes among people of various nationalities, Xinjiang eventually has become a place where people of various nationalities live in compact communities, with people of the Uygur nationality being dominant. Although Xinjiang is a Uygur autonomous region, it absolutely does not mean that Xinjiang is a place belonging to people of any one nationality, nor does it mean that Xinjiang is a place belonging to people of minority nationalities. Nation and country are entirely two different concepts. A nation can be made up of people of many nationalities. People of the same nationality also can live in various countries. This is an outcome of protracted social and historical developments. In the last few thousand years, nearly 2,000 years counting from Zhang Qian's trip to the western regions, the people of various minority nationalities have worked hand in hand with the people of the Han nationality to develop Xinjiang, creating a brilliant material and spiritual civilization in the region. Particularly since the liberation of China, a large number of Han nationality compatriots, in response to the party's call, have supported Xinjiang, dedicated their precious youth to the construction of frontier areas, and selflessly contributed and sacrificed for the development and construction of Xinjiang. Why have they done so? Their only purpose has been to support and help the people of various minority nationalities to become more prosperous sooner so that people of all nationalities could progress together and enjoy common prosperity. It might well be said that, without the support of the state and other provinces and regions, Xinjiang would not be the Xinjiang we see today. The Han nationality has a history of civilization 5,000 years old. It is a major nationality not only in China, but also in the entire world. However, under the CPC's leadership, we always have opposed the great Han nationalism and have upheld the principle that all nationalities are equal. In addition, the Han

nationality greatly has supported regions of minority nationalities with funds, material, science, technology, and manpower, helping these regions develop their economy, cultures, and work in other fields. It never has regarded itself as a dominating nationality. Is there any other major nationality in the world that is so broad-minded? In the past, the vast numbers of working people of the Han nationality, like their counterparts of minority nationalities, had long been suppressed by the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism] and have suffered bitterly from being oppressed and exploited. The people of the Han nationality have had deep affection for the people of minority nationalities, and have made the greatest contributions and sacrifices for the country's liberation and construction. As a matter of fact, no working people of any nationality calls for precluding the people of other nationalities. Only reactionary elements of a nationality, owing to the nature of the exploiting class, would stir up nationalist splittism to realize their goal of reactionary rule. Mohammad Imin, Aisha, and other people went all out to stir up an anti-Han and expel-Han sentiment. In fact, at the time, they themselves were running dogs kept by the reactionary faction of the Kuomintang. One of them was the Kuomintang's former vice governor of the Xinjiang provincial government, and the other was the deputy secretary general of the provincial government. They ganged up with the reactionary faction of the Kuomintang to oppose and suppress the people's revolution. They were the enemy of the people of all nationalities of Xinjiang. From their actions, we easily can see their reactionary nature.

The current slogan of "antagonizing and discriminating against the Han" used by a small number of national separatists has been handed down from the old national separatists. History amply has proved that it is unpopular to antagonize the Han, who can neither be opposed nor toppled. The real purpose of "antagonizing and discriminating against the Han" is to oppose the CPC's leadership and socialist system, undermine the motherland's unification, and realize so-called "independence." The masses of all nationalities, especially the large number of youths, certainly will be able to discern the reactionary countenances of the national separatists, and never will be fooled by them. In the socialist stage, an individual, regardless of his or her nationality, is our friend so long as he or she fervently loves the motherland and supports the CPC and socialism. Otherwise, he or she will be opposed by the people of all nationalities.

(3) **On the issue of religion.** Religion came into being in the protracted historical process. In a class society, to safeguard class interests, the exploiting class used religion as a spiritual tool to repress, enslave, and rule laboring people. After entering the socialist stage, our party formulated the policy on freedom of religious belief to unite more extensively the broad masses of religious believers in jointly building socialism. The Chinese Constitution clearly stipulates: "Citizens of the PRC enjoy freedom of religious belief." "No state organ,

public organization, or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion." "The state protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens, or interfere with the educational system of the state." "Religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination." This policy concerning religions will not be changed. People of all nationalities, including personages of religious circles and the masses of believers, have supported wholly the party's policy on religions. Marked results have been achieved in work on religions. The patriotic united front formed by religious circles of all nationalities has been consolidated continuously and expanded. A large number of representatives from minority nationality religious circles, who have cooperated with the party over a long time, have become an important force in ensuring a job well done in religious work and in safeguarding national and social stability. Even personages in a number of Islamic countries have spoken highly of our policy on freedom of religious belief. In recent years, as the hostile forces abroad have used religion noticeably to intensify their infiltration and sabotage against China, a small number of national separatists openly flaunted the banner of religion in stirring up religious fanaticism and willfully undermining the party's policy on religions. While carrying out separatist activities in a frenzied manner, they used some religious venues as a shelter for publicizing separatism and opposing the socialist system and the party's leadership. The recent counterrevolutionary armed rebellion in Baren Township was precisely a reactionary adverse current, stirred up by a very small number of separatists under the cloak of religion. They established the reactionary organization "Republic of Eastern Turkistan," clamoring that "in the past Marxism-Leninism has oppressed Islam; now is the time for Islam to override Marxism-Leninism." Advocating "holy war," they called for taking up arms to "eliminate heathens," and incited and coerced some religious believers to wage a "life-or-death war" against the people's regime. They were extremely reactionary. The "holy war" was a murderous expedition carried out by the reactionary ruling class of the medieval age to scramble for power, profit, and revenge against another race and religion. As we are living in a thriving socialist era and people of all nationalities are striving to carry out the socialist modernization drive, the slogan of "holy war" by a small handful of national separatists can only reveal their stupidity, backwardness, and reactionary nature. The overwhelming majority of personages in religious circles and the masses of religious believers will not follow the separatists and are resolutely against them.

Religion is an issue of thinking and belief. The Constitution stipulates that citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief, including the freedom to believe or not to believe in any religion. It is up to citizens to decide whether to believe, or not to believe in, any religion. No one may

compel others to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion and to take part in religious activities. Religion may not interfere with politics, nor may it interfere with party and government affairs and the judicial system. We are resolutely against the restoration of religious privileges and exploitation, which have already been abolished. All religious venues should be placed under the administrative leadership of the religious affairs departments. The construction of mosques and churches without approval should be stopped. All personages of religious circles and the masses of religious believers must incorporate patriotism and law-abiding concepts into their belief, supporting the CPC's leadership and socialism, observing state laws, and regarding the safeguarding of motherland unification and enhancement of national unity as their unshirkable duties. Religious activities that fall within the bounds of the Constitution, laws, decrees, and policies are normal activities and should be respected and protected; activities that are against these laws must be banned. It is necessary to thoroughly expose and resolutely strike at separatist, counterrevolutionary, and all kinds of sabotage activities carried out under the cloak of religion.

It should be pointed out that ours is a Marxist-Leninist party. The philosophical basis for Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought is dialectical and historical materialism. Communist Party members, especially party cadres, must not believe in religion or take part in religious activities. They should justly and firmly adhere to and publicize the scientific world outlook of dialectical and historical materialism. They should also propagate atheism. Of course, it is necessary to make a clear distinction between religious activity and secular custom.

(4) On the issue of natural resources. An extremely small number of ethnic splittists have put forward lies on this issue. They allege the development of natural resources in Xinjiang to be an act of pillage by the state, which is totally groundless. Xinjiang is an inalienable part of the great motherland. As such, Xinjiang's natural resources belong to the state and all the ethnic people in the country and are not the property of a single region or a single ethnic group. The development and utilization of land and natural resources in the country is always carried out in a planned and systematic way, with the state in charge of the overall planning. This is one way by which the state exercises its sovereignty. Any statement or action that opposes the development of natural resources by the state is an infraction of the Constitution and law, and goes against the interests of the people throughout the country, including those living where natural resources are discovered.

Developing Xinjiang's natural resources is essential to the socialist construction in the country as well as to the development and construction in Xinjiang. Xinjiang is rich in natural resources. To achieve rapid development in the region, it is necessary to accelerate the development and make full use of its natural resources. Experience has shown that Xinjiang's economic growth as well

as the prosperity of all of the ethnic groups there closely hinge on how well its natural resources are developed. The development of cotton and sugar crops has helped greatly to raise peasants' income. The exploitation of salt has increased the local government's revenue. Despite an annual loss of 20 million yuan, the state has invested 500 million yuan in the three projects related to the Zepu petrochemical complex. As a result, the investment has greatly helped the prefectures and autonomous prefectures in southern Xinjiang solve their production needs for fuel and chemical fertilizer as well as living fuel needs. Moreover, it has also stimulated other production development in neighboring areas. We should make use of the abundant natural resources in Xinjiang to benefit all ethnic people. We should not content ourselves with the backward concept of producing for our own consumption. Instead, we should strive to turn our natural resources into commodities and trade them for funds, technology, and various means of production and living that we need. The faster the development of the natural resources in Xinjiang, the quicker the people will become prosperous. As our economic strength and technical level improve and our capability to process natural resources in a sophisticated way increases, all the ethnic people in the region will certainly benefit more from them. Once operations at the oil and natural gas field in Tarim Pendi begin at full steam, the economic development in southern Xinjiang as well as the whole region will be greatly stimulated.

In a bid to develop Xinjiang's natural resources to bring prosperity to all its ethnic people, the central authorities each year have appropriated a huge amount of money to aid Xinjiang, and other brotherly provinces and municipalities also have supported the region with materials, personnel, and technology. The development of Xinjiang's natural resources could not have been achieved without the support of the state and the people of the whole country. We in turn should contribute our share to the state. If we liken our motherland to our mother, it is only proper that we fulfill our obligations in return for our mother nurturing us.

The ethnic splittists' objection to the development of Xinjiang's natural resources by the state also means their opposition to letting all ethnic people in the region become prosperous, which runs counter to the interests of all ethnic people there. This not only reflects their vicious ambition of trying to separate Xinjiang from the great motherland but also shows their ignorance.

(5) On the issue of birth control. Birth control is a long-standing basic policy in China. For the prosperity of all ethnic people across the motherland and the happiness of future generations, it is the responsibility and obligation of each and every citizen and family to practice birth control and prevent the population from growing too fast. At present, birth control measures are practiced to varied degrees in more than 100 countries in the world. Many Islamic countries, such as Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Tunisia, are implementing

birth control policies. Practicing birth control, systematically linking population growth with material production is a giant advancement of mankind. Excessive population growth is one of the major factors that causes China and other developing countries to lag behind economically. It is both correct and essential that the party and the state incorporate the population issue into their overall plans for developing the national economy and regard birth control as a basic national policy. The birth control policy is aimed at bringing population growth in conformity with national economic development. It also is intended to accelerate the four modernizations program and improve the material and cultural life of the people as soon as possible. The policy is in keeping with the fundamental interests of all ethnic people. Unchecked childbirths not only add to the financial burdens of families and individuals but also create problems for the whole society, in terms of education, medical care, employment, housing, and communications, that often are difficult to tackle. Any economic achievements often are offset by the increase in population. Both Chinese and world histories have showed that a nation's prosperity depends chiefly on the quality, not the quantity, of its people. The quality of a people is manifested in the cultural accomplishments and manual skills of its members, as well as in their physique and mentality. The birth control policy not only can control the quantity of the population but also improve its quality. Beneficial both to the country and the people, it indeed is a policy that can make our country strong and our people rich. It also is an effective measure that promotes the prosperity and progress of our nation. Nevertheless, in formulating the birth control policy, the actual conditions and receptiveness of the minority ethnic groups were taken into consideration and specific provisions were made accordingly that are different from those for the Han nationality. This fully demonstrates how the party and the government care for the minority ethnic groups. In fact, the implementation of the birth control policy among minority ethnic groups is endorsed and backed by an overwhelming majority of the minority ethnic groups and their cadres. In the period of a little over one year alone, from the promulgation of the temporary provisions to the end of last year, there were 16,000 minority ethnic couples of childbearing age in the region who pledged to bear only two children. The ethnic splittists have ulterior motives in their furious opposition to the implementation of the birth control policy among the minority ethnic groups.

In short, no matter what banner the ethnic splittists fly, no matter what idea they advocate, in essence, they want to break up the interethnic solidarity, oppose the CPC's leadership and the socialist system, negate the four cardinal principles, subvert the people's government, and try to separate Xinjiang from the fold of the great motherland. Our struggle against these ethnic splittists is a contradiction between ourselves and our enemy. It is a critical class and political struggle. The ethnic splittists are but an extremely small number of scoundrels and do not represent any ethnic group. They are the common

enemy of all ethnic people. We must fully recognize their reactionary nature. We must remain sober in the face of the complicated situations at home and abroad. On major issues in relation to the unity of the motherland and the common interests of all ethnic people, we must have a clear-cut stand and steadfastly uphold patriotism as well as equality and solidarity among all ethnic groups, and firmly oppose and smash all schemes aimed at breaking up the interethnic solidarity and sabotaging the unity of the motherland.

Historical experience has taught us that whenever the motherland is united, its economy and culture flourish, the country becomes powerful and prosperous, and all ethnic people live a peaceful and stable life. Conversely, whenever the country is divided, its economy slips into a slump, its culture becomes stagnant, its national strength is at a low ebb, and all ethnic people are displaced and wander about in misery. Therefore, all ethnic people always firmly oppose separatism and uphold the unity of the motherland. Separatist activities, backed by colonialists, have never succeeded even when China was poor and weak. Now that our great socialist motherland is becoming increasingly powerful and prosperous and the interethnic solidarity is more and more consolidated, any plot to break up the motherland will only end up in a total failure.

III Marxist View on Nationalities and the Party's Nationality Policy Are the Ideological Basis and the Action Guidance for Achieving Interethnic Solidarity

The Marxist view on nationalities is a proletarian concept. It is an overall viewpoint of the proletariat and its political party in observing nationalities and related issues. It is our guiding ideology and theoretical basis for studying and handling issues concerning nationalities and formulating related policies. It is an important component of the proletarian world outlook. At its core is the revolutionary principle that calls for equality among all ethnic groups and that puts the common revolutionary interests of all ethnic people above everything else. It regards the nationality issue as part of the general issue of the proletarian revolution. It also regards upholding and promoting equality, solidarity, mutual assistance, and cooperation among all ethnic people as the basic guidance for settling nationality issues. The Constitution of our country explicitly stipulates: "All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity, and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality is prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited." "The Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities" has been enacted in accordance with the stipulations of the Constitution so that equality among nationalities is effectively ensured by law. At the same time, the state has given special consideration to regions of minority

nationalities, formulated a number of preferential policies, and provided these regions with energetic support in all fields. All nationalities not only enjoy the political right of being the master of their own affairs, they also enjoy the social right to independent economic and cultural development, as well as all other rights entitled to citizens of our country. Inequality does not exist at all, and this is a fact experienced and witnessed by the people of all nationalities in China, particularly by the people of minority nationalities. This is also a fact praised by all unbiased people abroad. We should say that China has settled its nationalities issues very successfully. Because of historical reasons, however, the regions of minority nationalities still lag behind advanced regions in the level of economic and cultural development. This is an unevenness in economic and cultural development, not an inequality among nationalities. Equality among nationalities is a political term, and it should not be confused with the economic and cultural gaps because the two are entirely different concepts. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in his speech delivered on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the PRC: "Necessary measures should be adopted to continue help and support to the minority areas in developing their economic, educational, cultural, and other undertakings, and prolonged, unremitting efforts must be made to gradually eliminate the gaps that exist to different extents between different nationalities for reasons of history." Since liberation, our party and our state have regarded the effort to narrow such gaps as an important task in nationalities affairs, and have done a great deal of effective work in improving the backward situation in the regions of minority nationalities. However, it is unrealistic to demand that the economic and cultural gaps created in several thousand years be completely eliminated in several decades. The socialist society has provided a sure guarantee for equality and common development among all nationalities, but the elimination of economic and cultural gaps among various nationalities requires close unity and prolonged, unremitting common efforts among various nationalities.

Another important part of Marxist view on nationalities is to uphold the viewpoint that the revolutionary interests of the people of all nationalities are above everything else. Such a viewpoint is based on the interests of the majority of the people of all nationalities, and it reflects the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the working people of all nationalities. The people of a certain nationality should love their nationality, and they should also love other nationalities. In particular, they should love even more the state organized by all nationalities together, and love the force at the core leading our cause forward—the Communist Party of China. The Communist Party of China is a faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities. The will of the party and the interests of the state represent the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities. The will of the party and the interests of

the state must be placed above the interests of a nationality. Any nationality must not seek only its own interests in disregard of the will of the party and the interests of the state. Any Communist Party member, regardless of nationality, should correctly handle the relationship between the party spirit and the interests of his nationality, keep firmly in mind the oath of "fighting all our lives for the emancipation of all mankind," and always put the seeking and protection of the common interests of the people of all nationalities above everything else. The party's leading cadres should particularly work as the public servant of the people of all nationalities, and serve the people of all nationalities wholeheartedly. They should not put the interests of their own nationality above the interests of the people of all nationalities. At present, our country is advancing on the socialist road. To uphold the four cardinal principles, maintain an overall situation of stability, and achieve socialist modernization has become the common revolutionary interest of all nationalities. All nationalities should be subordinated to this supreme interest.

The bourgeois nationality concept, or bourgeois nationalism, is part of bourgeois thinking, and it is opposed to the Marxist nationality concept. The reason why bourgeois nationalism still exists in China's socialist society can be attributed to the influence of the thinking of the old society and to the infiltration of ideas from abroad. Under bourgeois nationalism, class contradictions are obliterated, and the interests of landlords and the bourgeoisie are said to be our interests and are placed above the interests of people of all nationalities and the interests of the party and the state. Disguising themselves as our representatives, landlords and bourgeoisie discriminate against people of other nationalities and do not support equality and unity among people of all nationalities, and thus are corrosives undermining the development of socialist relations among people of all nationalities. As bourgeois nationalism, including Han chauvinism and local nationalism, is harmful to national unification and unity among people of all nationalities, we must firmly reject it. Today, local nationalism is on the rise and some young people are affected by it. People affected by this thinking often forget our party's basic objectives, pit national interests against the interests of the party and the state, and even place the interests of one nationality above the interests of the state as a whole; some people who are biased against people of the Han nationality have consciously or unconsciously said things unfavorable for national unity; and some are opposed to reform and openness in minority areas as well as the development of local resources. We must be fully aware of the harmful effects of bourgeois nationalism. Bourgeois nationalism and national separatism are two different types of contradictions. The former is a contradiction among the people, and the latter is a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Bourgeois nationalism is the ideological base which gives rise to national separatism and the hotbed that generates national separatism. If they do not heighten their vigilance, people affected by bourgeois nationalism will

often be exploited by national separatism and will even slide into the quagmire of national separatism when contradictions transform under certain conditions. If any of our comrades are affected by bourgeois nationalism, they should make conscious efforts to resist it and do away with it through studying the Marxist and Leninist nationality concept. In the spirit of cherishing the comrades affected by bourgeois nationalism and showing concern for them politically, all party organizations should, by using criticism and self-criticism, persuasion and education, help these comrades correct their misconception and make a clean break with national separatism ideologically.

Proceeding from the Marxist nationality concept, the CPC drew up its nationality policy by applying the Marxist theory on nationality, based on the fact that China is a multinational country. This policy is a concrete demonstration of the use of Marxist nationality concept and theory in handling China's nationality issues; and it is the guiding principle that must be followed in handling China's nationality affairs, in safeguarding national unification, in improving and developing the socialist nationality relations, and in protecting minority peoples' autonomous rights and equality. As such, it is significant for expediting the development of all socialist causes and enhancing prosperity among people of all nationalities. Facts prove that this is an entirely correct policy supported by people of all nationalities.

The CPC's nationality policy incorporates many specific policies, including the most important one about the autonomy of regions inhabited by people of minority nationalities. This policy is the basic policy for settling China's nationality issue and it is a great invention of the CPC. According to the "PRC Law Governing the Autonomy of Regions Inhabited by People of Minority Nationalities," which was drawn up in accordance with the PRC Constitution, "autonomy of regions inhabited by people of minority nationalities is the basic policy adopted by the CPC in settling China's nationality issue with Marxism and Leninism principles, and it is an important political system of the state." In accordance with this basic policy, Xinjiang enjoys autonomy and has established five autonomous prefectures, six autonomous counties, and 42 autonomous townships. This has effectively expedited Xinjiang's economic and cultural development, and significantly promoted nationality unity and safeguarded national unification. Because regional autonomy is an unprecedented undertaking, many regulations have yet to be fully implemented, and central and local authorities must work hard so that this policy can be perfected even further.

Maintaining ethnic equality and opposing discrimination and oppression against minority groups are fundamental principles guiding our party in formulating ethnic policies. The ideology stressing "the inseparability of the Han Chinese and other ethnic groups" advanced by our party is precisely a product of our efforts since the founding of New China to scientifically

draw on our experience in developing interethnic relations on the basis of Marxist theories regarding ethnic equality and solidarity. It is an important guideline for future work in handling interethnic relations. We should earnestly implement the principle of "two inseparabilities," both ideologically and behaviorally. We should also adamantly resist all pronouncements and actions that distort and undercut the "two inseparabilities."

Respecting the spoken and written languages, customs, and traditions of ethnic groups constitutes an important part of our party's ethnic policies. Such respect amounts to respect for members of the various ethnic groups, ethnic equality, and ethnic feelings. Civilized, healthful, and advanced customs and traditions can promote the fine traditions of ethnic groups, enhance the dignity and self-confidence of various nationalities, and fuel prosperity among minority groups. All nationalities should gradually conquer backward customs and traditions in accordance with practical conditions, because such customs and traditions have an adverse effect on the development of ethnic groups and obstruct social progress. However, we cannot simply interfere with some backward customs and traditions. We should take actions in response to social changes and allow the ethnic groups themselves to gradually reform those customs and traditions in accordance with their wishes. We all should conscientiously and steadfastly implement the party's policy of respecting the spoken and written languages, customs, and traditions of ethnic groups.

IV. Raise the Work of Promoting Ethnic Solidarity to a New Level

Our region has gained both positive and negative experiences in promoting ethnic solidarity during the past 40 years. Thanks to our earnest implementation of the party's ethnic policies and our efforts to strengthen work toward ethnic groups, we were able to fortify ethnic solidarity and speed up economic development in the 1950's and early 1960's. Under the influence of leftist lines during the turbulent decade of the Cultural Revolution, the party's ethnic policies were derailed, and the cause of promoting ethnic solidarity and development was seriously affected. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee marked a great turning point in China's history and opened a new chapter in Xinjiang's efforts to foster a new socialist form of interethnic relations. Worth particular mention is our former secretary, Comrade Wang Enmao. He worked in Xinjiang for a long time, has deep affections for the various ethnic groups here, and enjoys high prestige among them. By creatively linking the party's ethnic policies with Xinjiang's realities, he laid a good foundation for our efforts to promote ethnic solidarity. This foundation is still guiding our work today. We must seriously implement the 10 principles put forward by Comrade Wang Enmao in Hetian on 25 December 1989, because they constitute our guidelines for further promoting ethnic solidarity. So long as everybody acts in strict accordance with the principles, we can raise our work of promoting ethnic solidarity to a new level.

Following are some of my perspectives and understanding on how to do a good, concrete job in promoting ethnic solidarity. They are experiences gained from working to promote ethnic solidarity over a long period of time, as well as demands for future work.

In opposing ethnic separatism, maintaining ethnic solidarity, and safeguarding the unity of the motherland, it is necessary to unwaveringly believe in and rely on cadres of various ethnic groups. Generally speaking, cadres of various ethnic groups in our region crave stability; have deep affections for the party, socialism, and their great motherland; and have a fine tradition of safeguarding the unity of the motherland and maintaining ethnic solidarity. They used to be a main force against separatism. They are still such a force and will remain so in the future.

Cadres of all nationalities, particularly leading cadres at different levels, play an extremely important role in the struggle to oppose national separatism, safeguard national unity, and unify the motherland. They shoulder a major responsibility for arousing, educating, and organizing the masses of people of all nationalities to struggle against national separatism. Every word and deed of the cadres in the struggle affects the broad masses and the success of the struggle because of the cadres' great influence amongst the masses. Therefore, we have higher and more rigorous demands on cadres of all nationalities, particularly the leading cadres. Their performance in stabilizing the situation and in the struggle against national separatism at home and abroad will be an important criterion in their evaluation and appointment. We must train, select, and assign brilliant personnel of different nationalities to various fronts, personnel who possess Marxist outlook on nationalities and who will wage a resolute struggle against national separatism. We must educate, systematically and in different ways, leading cadres in the Marxist outlook on nationalities and in the party's policy toward nationalities to make them true leaders in safeguarding the unification of the motherland and in opposing national separatism.

Every cadre at every level, particularly at the leadership level, must become a fighter consciously safeguarding the unification of the motherland and national unity and opposing national separatism. Every cadre must firmly maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee and take a clear-cut stand in the struggle against national separatism. Cadres of minority nationalities should all the more play an important role in safeguarding Xinjiang's stability by taking a firm position and standing in the forefront in the struggle against national separatism. Our struggle against national separatism is a serious political struggle. Every cadre faces a rigorous test: Whether to take a firm position or to take a wavering attitude in the struggle, and whether to struggle against national separatism or to sympathize with national separatists and collude with them? We hope every cadre, particularly cadres in leadership positions, will stand up to the test in the struggle against

national separatism and turn in a good performance report to the party and the people of various nationalities.

We should strengthen leadership over the work of national unity. This is a key to the success of this work. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." Facts have proven that in those localities, departments, and units where the leadership pays attention to national unity and work is done earnestly in this respect, national unity will be promoted and the people of different nationalities are well united. Conversely, if the leadership does not pay attention to national unity, and no earnest work is done in this respect, more problems will appear. Because of this, the leadership at all levels should pay earnest attention to national unity, place this work high on their agenda, and grasp it as a matter of prime importance. It is necessary to form special leading bodies and assign full-time personnel to undertake the responsibility for this work. Meanwhile, all localities and departments should establish a leadership responsibility system for this. It is essential that there is someone in charge of the work and that, if problems arise, there is someone responsible for solving the problems. In addition, the work of national unity should be well planned and arranged. It should be checked and summed up from time to time so as to make sure that everything is done in a down-to-earth way. In particular, the work of implementing the "Law of Regional Autonomy of Minority Nationalities" should be checked and summed up constantly so that it may be improved in a timely manner. At present, particular attention should be given to building grass-roots organizations in rural areas. We should take feasible measures to promote the building of primary party organizations and political power in rural areas on the basis of an overall rectification of rural grass-roots organizations. We should also promote ideological education, the institution of various systems, and the development of cultural activities. We should strengthen the party's leading position in rural areas, give full play to the functions and roles of rural political power, and consolidate and develop the rural socialist front.

Leading cadres should set an example in promoting national unity. Leading bodies at various levels are cores for leading the work of their respective localities and departments. They should also act as cores for promoting national unity in their respective localities and departments. Only when the cadres of various nationalities in a leading body are united, can the leading body promote the unity of the masses of various nationalities. In promoting national unity, we should place emphasis on the unity of the members of the leading body. In promoting the work of national unity, leading cadres should, in the first place, do what they require the masses to do. In examining work, the first thing is to examine the unity of the leading body. Cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres, should begin with themselves to continuously enhance the party spirit, earnestly implement the party's policy on nationalities, play a leading

role in maintaining national unity, and take the initiative to resist and oppose any words and deeds harmful to national unity. Cadres of all nationalities should uphold the Marxist viewpoint on nationalities and properly deal with problems concerning nationalities. At present, it is particularly imperative to carry out the guidelines formulated at the Third Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, make a success of the work of building corruption-free politics, overcome bureaucracy, strengthen ties with the masses of different nationalities, listen to the opinions of the masses, act as true bosom friends of the people of all nationalities, and successfully serve them. This is the only way to lead the masses of all nationalities and achieve the development of the cause of national unity and progress.

Persistence in conducting propaganda and education to promote national unity is a good experience we have applied for many years. In the days to come, we should continue to do this. The working people of all nationalities have formed a relationship of sharing weal and woe and being unable to separate from each other as a result of their working and living together for a long time and especially through their common struggle to found, defend, and build the great motherland. This is a solid social foundation for our national unity. However, we must persist in conducting propaganda and education to promote national unity in order to turn the above-mentioned simple national sentiment into the self-conscious demands and actions of the people of various nationalities and to translate the perceptual knowledge about national unity that they have obtained through contacts with each other into rational knowledge. In such propaganda and education, emphasis should be put on the Marxist viewpoint on nationalities, the party's nationalities policy, and patriotism. We should use education to enable the cadres and masses of all nationalities to obtain a correct understanding of the relationships between loving their own nationalities and loving other nationalities and the motherland, between the four cardinal principles and national unity, and between the development of their own nationalities and the common prosperity of all nationalities. We should also use education to let them have a correct understanding of the inseparable relationship between Han and minority nationalities as well as the new relationship among different nationalities based on equality, unity, and mutual assistance to promote national unity ideologically and politically. We should persistently integrate theory with practice in propaganda and education. We should make the people of all nationalities theoretically and profoundly experience and understand the necessity and importance of national unity, and firmly cultivate a sense of national unity. In particular, we should persistently conduct training classes for leading cadres at various levels to attend on a rotational basis and systematically study the theories of national unity. National unity education should begin with children. In particular, we should pay attention to educating young people of all nationalities. Both the schools of Han nationality and the schools of minority nationalities at all levels

should regard national unity as a required subject. Teachers, party committees, governments, and leading cadres at all levels; parents; and the whole society should share the responsibility of educating youngsters, so that people of all nationalities will have a sense of national unity and pay attention to national unity since childhood. In the 1950's and early 1960's, all the comrades who came to work in Xinjiang and the comrades of all nationalities who were natives of Xinjiang were required to study nationalities policies. That is a very good system and it should be restored and carried forward.

All nationalities should respect, trust, support, learn from, and understand one another. These "five mutualities" reflect the common aspiration and common interests of the people of all nationalities. In this region, each nationality has its strong points. If all nationalities are united and help one another, they will produce a tremendous material strength and do all work well in Xinjiang. In the course of long cooperation, the people of various nationalities in this region have the fine tradition of the "five mutualities," and good examples of this fine tradition exist everywhere in Xinjiang. The stories about unity among people of various nationalities are too numerous to mention one by one. In fact, when people of different nationalities were helping each other in time of difficulty, they did not consider each other's nationalities. The people of various nationalities are as well blended as milk and water, maintaining socialist people-to-people relations. We should carry forward such relations, and make the "five mutualities" a norm of national unity.

We should make great efforts to select and train cadres of minority nationalities. An important part of the efforts to practice regional autonomy of minority nationalities is the effort to train cadres of minority nationalities and boldly use them. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in the early years of the PRC: "If we don't have a large number of communist cadres of minority nationalities, we won't be able to thoroughly settle nationalities issues and completely isolate the reactionaries of minority nationalities." For the same reason, if we don't have a large number of cadres of minority nationalities, it will be impossible to develop and prosper the economy and culture and accomplish the four modernizations in regions of minority nationalities today. We have made achievements in this respect. The vast number of cadres of minority nationalities, working together with Han nationality cadres, have played an important role in building and defending the frontier regions, upholding the unification of the motherland, opposing splittism, and strengthening unity among all nationalities. However, we should see that the cadres of minority nationalities still cannot meet the needs of the four modernizations both in number and in quality. In particular, there exists a shortage of specialized minority nationalities personnel and skilled workers. We should continue to pay attention to work in this regard from now on. Enterprises should particularly attach importance to training minority nationalities cadres and technicians.

While minority nationalities cadres and Han nationality cadres are learning from each other, the minority nationalities cadres should constantly improve their own ideological awareness, theoretical and general knowledge, and organizing ability, as well as serve as good public servants for the people of all nationalities.

We should do more good things and perform more actual deeds for the people of all nationalities, and this is an experience summed up from the work of all localities in promoting national unity. To promote national unity requires ideological education, but it is not limited to ideological education. In addition, we should make efforts to do more good things and perform more actual deeds and to solve problems for the people of all nationalities. Our work should make the people of all nationalities see the brilliance of the party's nationalities policies and feel the warmth of the big family of national unity, so that they will support national unity from the bottom of their hearts and voluntarily step forward to defend national unity whenever a national unity problem happens.

Disputes among various nationalities should be handled timely and correctly, and the handling of disputes among various nationalities is a long-term task. The disputes among various nationalities are mainly reflected among the people. They should be settled in a democratic way through persuasion, education, guidance, criticism, and self-criticism. In handling disputes among various nationalities, the cadres of various nationalities should display party spirit, uphold the party's nationalities policies, and closely cooperate with one another in doing good work among the masses. We should seek truth from facts and analyze specific problems in a specific way. We should not regard all problems as nationalities problems. Disputes among various nationalities should be handled promptly and resolutely. Even a trivial dispute, if not handled promptly, can become a worse contradiction. A few bad people might even take advantage of it to sabotage national unity. In particular, we should pay great attention to hot spot problems, which tend to touch off contradictions among various nationalities, such as accidents involving casualties; land and grassland disputes; and controversies with respect to recruitment of students, workers, and cadres. We must not neglect these problems nor perfunctorily handle them.

It is necessary to bring into play the positive role of patriots among religious personnel. In religious circles, only a handful of people are hostile elements trying to divide our nation. The majority of upper-level religious figures are patriots, who love the motherland and socialism and support the people's government. Those patriots enjoy certain prestige among religious followers. For this reason, we can and should bring their positive role into play while improving the management of religious affairs.

Efforts should be made to commend those who promote national unity and progress. Facts prove that this is a successful experience. The exemplary role of model

organizations and advanced individuals with respect to national unity may promote national unity and progress throughout the region, create a powerful strength of national unity in the whole society, and enhance and develop the political situation of stability and unity. Commendation activities should be carried out under a permanent system. It is necessary to consider local realities to formulate concrete measures and requirements, make serious appraisal and selection, strictly recheck the deeds of those selected, and pay attention to practical results instead of going through the motions.

Great efforts should be made to develop economic and cultural undertakings and promote common prosperity of all nationalities. Economic construction is the central task of the whole party, and it is also the central task in nationalities affairs. To develop energetically the socialist commodity economy and the productive forces is a fundamental way to bring about prosperity and progress in minority nationalities regions and among minority nationalities people. It will also lay the material foundation for strengthening national unity and enhancing and developing socialist relations among various nationalities. Facts prove that as long as we can develop the economy, have greater economic strength and improve to a greater extent the living standards of the people of all nationalities, society will become more stable and we will fear neither any splittist activities at home and abroad nor trouble-making by a small number of hostile elements. It is necessary to unite the people of all nationalities, fully arouse their enthusiasm, and give play to their wisdom and talents to build their homeland well. In the present world, any independent country with sovereignty must take the road of reform and opening to the outside world if it wants development. A region too must take the road of reform and opening to the outside world if it wants development. By the same token, a nationality must also rely on reform and openness to develop itself. If we isolate ourselves from the outside world without any economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and information exchanges with the outside, and if we cherish the outmoded and preserve the outworn and continue taking the old road of self-sufficiency natural economy, we will only lead the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang to poverty and enlarge the economic gap between Xinjiang and developed coastal regions. This is evidently in violation of the fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Leading cadres at all levels should regard Xinjiang's economic and cultural development as a central task for reassuring people, stabilizing society, and enhancing and developing the political situation of stability and unity. It is necessary to make great efforts to develop productive forces and socialist commodity economy; raise the scientific, technological, and cultural level of the people of all nationalities; and achieve a common prosperity among all nationalities.

Comrades, we have entered the 1990's. The party Central Committee, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, is leading the people of all nationalities across

the country in undertaking the central task of economic construction, upholding the four cardinal principles, persisting in reform and opening to the outside world, overcoming temporary economic difficulties, building material and spiritual civilization, and firmly advancing on the socialist road. This autonomous region is starting to formulate its Eighth Five-Year Plan and its 10-year plan for economic and social development. Our objective is to quadruple the gross regional product and bring the living standards of the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang above China's average. Our future is bright, but the road ahead is tortuous. So long as we firmly implement the party's basic line and nationalities policies, and the whole region and the people of all nationalities are united as one and work with one heart and one mind, our national unity and progress will surely be in a new situation. We will surely win greater victories in socialist construction. Unity promotes stability. Unity creates strength. Unity leads to victory.

Song Hanliang Praises Reports by Model Workers

OW1410085890 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 9 Oct 90

[From the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 October, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Model Workers Report Group made their eighth report at the People's Hall of Xinjiang to 3,000 staff members, workers, and commanders and fighters of the Armed Forces of all nationalities in the Urumqi area. [video begins with a wide shot of meeting hall, followed by shots of audience and model workers] Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and other party and government leaders of the autonomous region joined the masses in hearing model workers' reports. [video shows Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, other unidentified officials at meeting] [passage omitted]

Song Hanliang, secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, spoke after model workers made their reports. [video shows Song Hanliang speaking] He said: The five comrades' reports are lively, plain, cordial, emotional, and inspiring. They demonstrate their hard working and enterprising spirit, their will to share burdens with the nation, and their sense of being the master of the country. Model workers and advanced individuals of all professions and industries are the backbone of Xinjiang's efforts to build material and spiritual civilization, the mainstay of developing and constructing Xinjiang, the model in preserving the motherland's unification, and a valuable asset for making reforms and carrying out construction.

Song Hanliang said: Honor belongs to those who have made beneficial contributions to the people, and to those who have scored extraordinary achievements at their ordinary work posts.

In the last few days, the report group has made seven reports in Urumqi, attracting some 17,000 listeners. The report group will split into two groups. One of them will

leave for northern Xinjiang and the other for southern Xinjiang today for circuit tours. [video ends with shot panning the meeting hall]

Addresses Retired Cadres

OW1610103090 Urumqi Xinjiang Television Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 13 Oct 90

[By correspondents (Du Wei) and (Wang Zhimin); from the "Xinjiang News" program]

[Text] [Video shows a group of people arriving at a building, then cuts to show them seated in a meeting hall] The first Xinjiang Construction and Production Corps meeting to commend advanced retired and veteran cadres and advanced collectives and individuals in doing work on veteran cadres closed yesterday. At the meeting, four advanced collectives of veteran cadres, 76 advanced retired cadres, and 22 advanced collectives and 28 advanced individuals in work concerning veteran cadres from the various departments of this corps received commendations and awards.

[Video shows Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, and others giving awards] Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, and party and government leaders of the autonomous region, including Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, and Guo Gang, came to the meeting and presented awards and certificates of honor to the advanced collectives and individuals.

[Video shows Song Hanliang delivering a speech, with intercuts of the audience] Song Hanliang, secretary of the regional party committee, addressed the meeting. He said: The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has played a vital role in the struggle to build Xinjiang and defend the border, and made great contributions in this regard. In both the years of hard war and the period of socialist construction, veteran cadres of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have always preserved and carried forward the party's glorious tradition and fine style, loyally engaged in Xinjiang's revolution and construction, and wholeheartedly served the people of all nationalities in this region. Without their hard struggle and selfless dedication, this corps would not be what it is today, nor would Xinjiang be in its present situation. The veteran cadres' meritorious deeds and tremendous contributions will be recorded in the annals of history forever.

Song Hanliang expressed the hope that the cadres at all levels of this corps as well as its staff and workers would earnestly study, grasp, and implement General Secretary Jiang Zemin's speech. He also called on the retired cadres to carry forward their achievements, maintain their glorious records, and continue to play their role.

[Video shows separate shots of Wang Enmao and Guo Gang making speeches] Speeches were also given by Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission, and Guo Gang, political commissar of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.

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